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BRITISH IMPERIALISM IN CHINA.

BERTRAND RUSSELL'S ARTICLE.

The following is the much-discussed article on "British Imperialism in China" which Mr. Bertrand Russell contributed to the *New Leader* (London) of September 19th:—

British policy in China illustrates some of the difficulties of constitutional as opposed to revolutionary Socialism. I make no doubt that not a single member of the present Government has the least idea of what is being done by British officials in China, for China is considered unimportant, since its population is only about the same as that of Europe. It is impossible for any one in England, even the Prime Minister, to know the truth about any event in China until six weeks after it has happened. The telegraphic agencies, and the British diplomatic and consular representatives, transmit such news as they think good for us, not without a certain economy of truth. It is true that the Russians have established their own telegraphic agencies, which give opposite propaganda, but are equally indifferent to fact.

Many war-lords contend for mastery in China; each governs in some province or group of provinces, and seeks to extend the area of his authority. They are merely ambitious men, despised by all decent Chinese, but their rivalries are convenient to the Powers. They give excuses for interference in Chinese affairs, and they afford opportunities for extorting concessions in return for support. All the Powers play this game. The Japanese have the most skill, but since the Washington Conference and the earthquake they have suffered a check.

THE GAME OF THE POWERS.

There is one exception, and only one, to the rule that the Chinese war-lords are merely ambitious brigands. That exception is Sun Yat Sen, who holds power in Canton. He is a veteran leader of Chinese Radicalism, the pioneer of Republicanism. He led the revolution of 1911, which overthrew the Emperor, and decreed a parliamentary régime. But he stood aside after the revolution had succeeded, in the hope of preventing civil war. This hope proved vain, not through his fault. Since 1920, he has been in power in the south. Some of the best authorities maintain that his is the only legal government in China. His policy has been enlightened. He has favoured the proletariat, done all that was possible to suppress opium and gambling (the twin vices of China, encouraged by foreigners), and endeavoured for years to co-operate with the Soviet Government, which has only recently received formal recognition from Peking.

This man has been singled out by the British in Hongkong for a bitter and unscrupulous campaign, partly by means of propaganda, partly by fomenting rebellion. The temper of the official world in Hongkong is illustrated by the fact that two years ago a British naval officer stationed there was compelled to retire because his wife was opposed to the continuance of slavery in Hongkong—and this in spite of the fact that the agitation with which she was connected was successful. Our conflict with Sun Yat Sen began over the Cassin Agreement. This was an agreement which we had been negotiating with the former government, by which the British would have acquired a virtual monopoly of the railways and mines in the province of Kwangtung (the hinterland of Canton). When Sun Yat Sen acquired power this agreement was awaiting ratification. Very properly he refused to ratify, and from that moment we regarded him as our enemy.

Early in 1922 a great shipping strike broke out in Hongkong, and received support from Sun Yat Sen. The British authorities resisted until the whole Chinese population of Hongkong set to work to leave the town in a body; then they were compelled to give way. (Of course the strikers were wholly in the right.) This incident did not increase the love of the British officials for Sun Yat Sen. Recently he has been in conflict with certain of the merchants in Canton, who have received from Hongkong such support as our officials dared to give. This incident is too recent for the truth to be as yet wholly ascertainable. It is known that a Fascist militia, intended to carry through a rebellion against Sun Yat Sen, has been organised amongst the merchant class of Canton, and that a Norwegian cargo of arms intended for their use has been seized by Sun Yat Sen's Government. Certain further facts are given in a well-informed article in *L'Humanité* (September 8th). It appears that the leader of the Fascist army in Canton is a manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, which represents British power in the Far East. Another instructive incident mentioned in the same article concerns the British Consul in Canton. Their city, like many other Chinese ports, is divided into a native and a foreign quarter, the latter being governed by the foreigners. On July 14th, at the suggestion of the British Consul, the authorities in the foreign quarter decreed that no Chinese should walk in its streets after 9 p.m., except with special permission. The result was a strike and a boycott, which exposed the Europeans to the risk of starvation and compelled them to give way. It may seem strange that the authority of a Labour Government should be used to promote such arbitrary and short-sighted tyranny.

LIBERAL TENDENCY.

Communists mistakenly represent the Canton Government as a proletarian government, engaged in the class war. This view is altogether un-Chinese. Only an infinitesimal minority of the population of China is employed in modern industrial undertakings, and Chinese questions are therefore not such as Communists are in the habit of considering. The outlook of Sun Yat Sen and his Government is more analogous to that of our Liberal of forty years ago. He would like to diminish abject poverty, but does not aim at an economic revolution. His chief crime, in British eyes, is that he wishes to retain what is left of Chinese independence. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, which decides what shall be thought about Chinese questions by English people (whether Labour Ministers or not), naturally wishes to control as much as possible of the railways and mines of China. Sun Yat Sen has the support of practically all the genuine public-spirited Chinese, and if he were to succeed China might be in a position to resist foreign aggression. In the past aggression was by force of arms; now it is mainly by corruption. The success of honest men from positions of importance, and Sun Yat Sen is an honest man.

The fighting which is going on in the neighbourhood of Shanghai is of little immediate importance. It is part of the struggle between Wu Pei Fu and Chang Tso Lin, which has been going on for years. Chinese battles are seldom bloody, and wars are waged with little effect on the general population. Even the *Times*, never too friendly to China, remarks that the fighting "leaves time and energy for movements of a very different kind. Commerce and agriculture persist. Nothing seems to stop the growth of the remarkable educational movement in China, which is now being extended to the poorest villages by means of a simplified script." (September 11th). In the same issue, however, the *Times* points out with approval how, under Western influences, war is beginning to become as serious as in Europe. The part of the British and Americans in China is the so-called "Christian" General, Feng Yu Hsiang, whose army, the *Times* states, "is out and away the best in China, and his 10,000 troops, who are not afraid to come to close quarters and use the bayonet, would walk through any Provincial troops, which in general are disinclined for anything but long-range fighting." This, apparently, is what Christianity is understood to mean in China; military discipline and the bayonet.

There is one very simple question which one would have hoped to see satisfactorily dealt with by the present Government, and that is the question of Wei-hai-Wei. By the terms of the lease, we were to hold it as long as the Russians held Port Arthur, which they lost nearly twenty years ago. Nevertheless, we are still there. It is admittedly totally useless. Balfour, at the Washington Conference in 1921, promised unconditionally that it should be restored to China at once. Nevertheless we are still there. If Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Ponsonby have ever heard of the question, I am sure their officials in China must have given them a very misleading account of the facts.

SERVANTS OR MASTERS?

It is clear that, in regard to a distant country like China, which is not in the forefront of British politics, we cannot hope to see any policy such as the Labour Party can approve, carried out while the Government works through officials who are opposed to all aims. Ministers are far too busy to go behind the information supplied to them, but those who supply it have such a strong bias that they are certain to colour their reports, even when they intend not to do so. I do not think Labour's policy will ever be adequately carried out until a certain number of men who are in sympathy with it are placed in important official posts, both in the Foreign Office and in the diplomatic service.

I do not urge that we should actively support Sun Yat Sen; I urge only that we should be genuinely neutral. It is not desirable to interfere in the internal affairs of foreign countries, even on the right side. At present, in China, we interfere surreptitiously, but always on the wrong side. The bulk of the British in China prefer the most corrupt and reactionary elements among the Chinese, and are never weary of inveighing against those who have had a Western education. The true ground of their objection is that educated Chinese are better able to see through and resist Western intrigue. Unless some special effort is made to check the information derived from British banks, British merchants, and British officials, our Government is bound to continue to serve the interests of capitalism in China, however little Ministers may wish to do so.

GIPSY DEATH CUSTOM.

Following the funeral of Mrs. Sarah Bunce, a Reading show-woman aged 73, the caravan in which she had spent 60 years of her life and which had taken her all over the country was burned in accordance with ancient gypsy custom. The caravan was taken to the centre of the fair ground and one of Mrs. Bunce's sons, pouring 2 gallons of petrol over the vehicle, set it on fire. Mourners and sightseers had to move farther away owing to the intense heat, and the gaily coloured caravan's destruction was also witnessed by the old horse which had drawn it for many years. Soon the roof of the caravan collapsed. Gradually the caravan fell to pieces, and within a quarter of an hour only the debris was left.

All Mrs. Bunce's personal belongings were burned with the caravan. According to ancient custom nothing must be removed except money. Mrs. Bunce's mother, whose caravan was burned in the same way, was well known in her day on Ascot racecourse.

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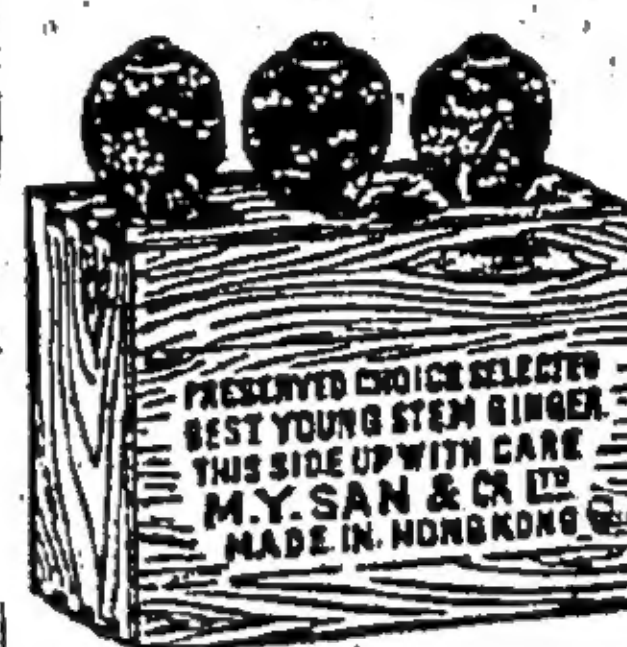
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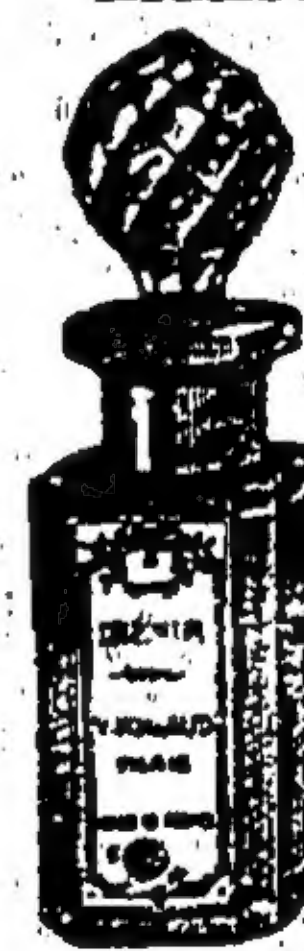
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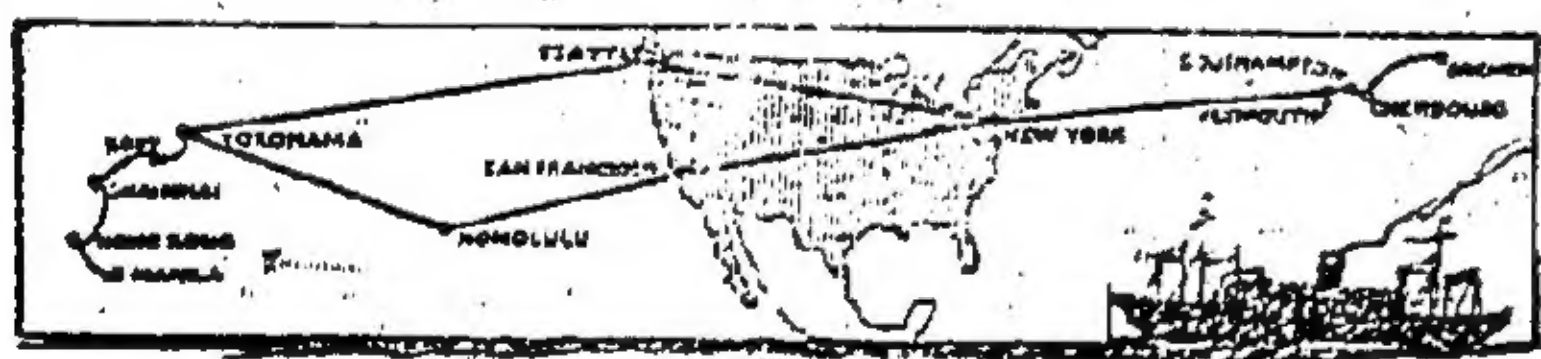
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of the MEETINGS
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
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THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3THE NEW PHARMACEUTICAL
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3TRADERS AND RUSSIAN
TREATY.

LETTER TO PRIME MINISTER.

Mr. J. S. MacDonagh, joint hon. secretary of the Manchester Association of Importers and Exporters, recently addressed a letter on behalf of the Russian section of the association to the Prime Minister (Mr. MacDonald), placing before the Government the views of the association on the Anglo-Soviet Treaty. In doing so he makes it clear that the association does not express any political or party opinion on the subject and confines its observations entirely to the immediate practical business of the commercial proposals contained in the Treaty.

It is generally conceded, the letter states, that Russia should no longer be boycotted on account of the economic theory and practice adopted by the Soviet Government at present in power, as it is neither practicable nor sound in principle that any country should dictate to another how their internal affairs should be organized and administered. But at the same time no agreement should be entered into until the sanctity of contract as a fundamental principle is fully recognized and accepted.

Not only on account of Russia but in the interests of the world at large the potential surpluses of her resources and her capacity to absorb the products of other nations should be opened up to the operations of international trade. Before this can be done effectively she will require to be supplied with Western capital and to receive the assistance of expert Western enterprise. The exclusion of such a country as Russia from the machinery of international commerce breaks the natural circulation of goods and services and retards the restoration of trade.

Keeping these principles in view, the Russian Section would recommend for the consideration of the Government that the Draft of Proposed General Treaty and Treaty of Commerce and Navigation should not be ratified unless and until pledges are given to Parliament that the Second Treaty referred to in Article II. of the General Treaty has embodied in it the following conditions and recommendations:

It is considered that although it may not be feasible in all cases for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to discharge all the debts due to British creditors immediately in cash, yet the Russian people as a whole would be willing to meet their obligations, and with the vast natural resources of Russia there is no doubt the country is capable of discharging all its liabilities in full. In these circumstances, the Soviet Government should be held responsible for the settlement of the debts coming under the respective articles on the basis of cash and of bonds redeemable at different periods in accordance with the character of the claims with rates of interest varying in accordance with terms of maturity, payable annually; some claims might be paid part in bonds and part in cash and others in cash only. By this means suitable provision would be possible for payment of interest, arrears of interest, and the eventual repayment of the principal.

With reference to the second paragraph of Article 6, reading, "The Government of his Britannic Majesty recognizes that the financial and economic position of the Union renders impracticable the full satisfaction of the claims referred to in the preceding paragraph of this Article," it is believed that the only reason for this statement is that the Soviet Government having had to cede territory to other Powers under the Treaty of Versailles, the revenues from that territory were lost to the Soviet Union. This plea, however, cannot affect any commercial claims. It is further contended that in such cases where the Soviet has voluntarily retained liability to meet the Imperial Government debts they should be held responsible for them.

THE BRITISH SIDE.

It is considered most desirable that the "three properly qualified persons" on the British side of the Commission provided for in Articles 9 and 10 should be Judges of the High Court with special experience of the commercial side of the law, assisted by a sub-committee of accountants and commercial men with expert knowledge. Further, that the examination and determination of the amount of the claims shall be completed within twelve months from the date upon which the Commission is appointed. In regard to the last sentence of the first paragraph of Article 9, "be entitled by agreement between themselves to refer the examination of any particular category of claims to two of their number," one of these must be British, and it is considered that a referee, preferably an American, should be appointed if the committee is unable to agree on the amount at which the lump sum should be fixed.

The principle contained in Article 6, reading, "Provided that his Britannic Majesty's Government is satisfied that such terms have been accepted by holders of not less than one-half of the capital values of British holdings" that have not been already settled by direct negotiations with the Soviet Government, should be expressed in Articles 8 and 10. "The amount and method of payment of compensation" stated in Article 11 should be settled part in cash and part in bonds of the issue mentioned in Article 12. Should any loan be guaranteed the necessary steps must be taken to ensure that the proceeds be utilized primarily for the settlement of Russian debts due to British creditors and in purchasing goods manufactured in Great Britain.

It can be too strongly emphasized that Article 10 of the Trade Agreement of March 16th, 1921, referred to in Article 14 of the Anglo-Soviet Treaty must not be abrogated, nor should the estimated 15 millions sterling said to be due the late Imperial Government, and upon which there is an embargo, be released until a clear and unmistakable undertaking is obtained from the Soviet Government that the latter will meet satisfactorily settled. With regard to the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, one Article (Continued at foot of next column.)



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CINEMA NOTES.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

There are innumerable laughs in Jackie Coogan's latest production, "Daddy," a First National picture which is coming to the Queen's Theatre to-morrow (Saturday) for an engagement of 5 days, but none more convulsive than the one in which he is shown trying to eat a dish of real Italian spaghetti for the first time in his life. After trying manfully for some time to manipulate the endless strings, Jackie figures out a novel scheme of getting the spaghetti to the proper place before starving to death. It is a scene that will move the sadist to laughter.

WORLD THEATRE.

Tense drama, written around the most dramatic of all living beings—the man who delivers mail to hundreds of families every day in the year,—is proving to be highly interesting entertainment at the World Theatre, where Emory Johnson's latest E. B. O. Production, "The Mailman," is playing to crowded houses. Ralph Lewis proves to be a primo favourite, both to the adults, who appreciate his supreme artistry, and to the children, who love the genial actor for his beaming smile and kindly eyes. "The Mailman" is scheduled to remain in Hongkong for two days more.

puts the Trade Representation and the members of the Union Embassy in London in a position not enjoyed by any other foreign Power as regards trade and diplomatic privileges, and this Article should either be withdrawn or re-drafted in such a way as to meet the position in an equitable manner.

It is considered that the latter part of Clause 2 in Article 2 cancels the efficiency of the opening words. Therefore, the words following "Northern Ireland" reading "but in view of the responsibility for these transactions which is assumed by the Government of the Union, neither it nor its representatives will be called upon to give security for complying with the orders of the Court," must be deleted. Several agreements in some of the Articles which seem to be concessions become meaningless, as they may be cancelled by passing "regulations" in Soviet Russia, and in others, British subjects are only put on the footing of citizens of the most favoured nations, whilst in this country Russians enjoy the rights of British subjects. This is neither fair nor equitable.

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C15161	Li Shuen Fan	"	Sept., 1912	1 case Silvered Plates
C15162	"	"	"	1 case Silvered Plates
C94181/2	Astor House Hotel	"	Dec., 1919	2 cs. Wine
D38303	Bank of Canton	"	June, 1919	160 pcs. Iron Plates
D38304	"	"	"	150 pcs. "
D37011	Hastings Hodge & Co.	International Banking Corp. Aug., 1918	2 cs. Brandy	
D37015	"	Bank of Canton June, 1919	2 cs. "	
D37017	"	"	Sept., 1920	17 cs. "
D37018	"	"	April, 1920	2 cs. Whisky
E10133	"	"	July, 1920	10 cs. Whisky
E12719	L. E. S. Hodge	"	Jan., 1923	30 cs. Champagne
D78227	Kahara Trading Co.	"	May, 1920	2 pgs. Cartridge
D31385	Hongkong Mercantile Co., Ltd.	"	Oct., 1920	3 cs. Ammonia
D33001	Union Engineering Co., Ltd.	"	Nov., 1920	1 crate Stoves
D34052	Vasquez Carreras & Co.	Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Sept., 1920	19 bris. Clay Pigeons	
E36230	South China Trading Co., Canton	"	Oct., 1920	2 cs. Chlorate of Potash
E11681	Extreme Orient Trading Co.	"	Aug., 1921	14 cs. Brandy Sample
E13446	Kokwado Co.	"	March, 1923	10 cs. Pills
E36582	"	"	April, 1923	12 cs. Medicines
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E38355	Bank of Industrielle de Chine	"	Jan., 1924	5 cs. Brandy
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Hongkong, 10th November, 1924.

W. S. BROWN, Secretary. [1467]

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HONGKONG.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber yesterday. Present:—

His Excellency the Governor (Sir R. E. Strachan, K.C.M.G.).

The Officer Commanding the Troops (Major-General Sir John Fowler, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.).

The Colonial Secretary (Hon. Sir CLAUD SEVERN, K.B.E., C.M.G.).

The Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., C.B.E.).

The Colonial Treasurer (Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer, O.B.E.).

Hon. Mr. H. T. CHERRY (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. A. E. WOOD (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

Hon. Mr. E. D. C. WOLFE (Captain Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Sir HENRY POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. F. H. HOLYOAK.

Hon. Mr. H. W. BIRD.

Hon. Mr. CHOW SOU SON.

Hon. Mr. R. H. KOTWALL.

Mr. S. B. MCEDDERY (Clerk of Councils).

ABSENT.

Hon. Mr. C. MONTAGUE EDZ.

FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. The Governor, laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 99 to 105, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. The Governor, also laid on the table the Report of the Finance Committee, No. 11, and moved that it be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. The Governor, laid on the table a regulation made by the Governor in Council under section 6 of the Dogs Ordinance, 1893, made on November 6th, 1924.

FRAUDULENT TRANSFERS OF BUSINESSES (AMENDMENT).

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: Sir, I beg to move the first reading of a Bill intituled an Ordinance to amend the Fraudulent Transfers of Businesses Ordinance, 1923. This Bill, which is introduced at the suggestion of the Board of Trade, makes a slight amendment in the principal Ordinance. It adds to the particulars which must be advertised in order to secure the benefits of the Ordinance—a statement as to the nature of the business which is being transferred.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

CROWN SOLICITORS ORDINANCE, 1912.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intituled an Ordinance to amend the Crown Solicitors Ordinance, 1912.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

The Council went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause. The Bill passed through the Committee stage without amendment. On the Council resuming the Bill was read a third time on the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by the Colonial Secretary, and passed into law accordingly.

SUMMARY OFFENCES ORDINANCE, 1843.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intituled an Ordinance to amend the Summary Offences Ordinance, 1843.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Bill passed through the Committee stage without amendment and on the Council resuming it was read a third time and passed into law accordingly.

FORGERY ORDINANCE, 1922.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intituled an Ordinance to amend the Forgery Ordinance, 1922.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

The Bill having passed through Committee without amendment, it was read a third time on Council resuming and became law accordingly.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intituled an Ordinance to amend the Telegraphic Messages Ordinance, 1894.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the second reading was agreed to.

After the Bill had passed through the Committee stage without amendment, it was read a third time and passed into law.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: As the Companies Ordinance is not a matter of great urgency I propose that the Council adjourn sine die.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was afterwards held, the COLONIAL SECRETARY presiding.

ALTERATIONS AT THE GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$5,000 on account of Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Miscellaneous, Alteration to the Kitchen buildings at the Government Civil Hospital.

The CHAIRMAN: This has been already agreed to by the Finance Committee. Approved.

THE KOWLOON MAGISTRACY.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$6,000 in aid of the following votes:—

Judicial and Legal Department, B.—Magistracy:—

Personal Emoluments	\$3,050
Other Charges:	
Electric Fans and Light	250
Incidental Expenses	600
Uniform for Messengers	70
Vehicle hire for serving	50
Summons	50
Total	\$6,050

The CHAIRMAN: These sums are required in connection with the opening of the Magistracy at Kowloon. Approved.

A POLICE VOTE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$22,020 in aid of the following votes:—

Police, Other Charges:—

Bedding and Mess Utensils	\$ 5,750
Identification of Criminals	100
Incidental Expenses	1,000
Light and Electric Fans	8,000
Rents of Stations	1,810
Rent of Married Police	
Quarters	3,360
Transport	2,000
Total	\$22,020

The CHAIRMAN: The vote for Bedding and Mess Utensils was \$7,000, and the excess amounts to \$5,750 which includes the purchasing of 500 mosquito nets at \$11.50 each, in connection with the prevention of malaria. The vote for identification of criminals, was \$150 and the excess is due to more identification parades than were expected. The incidental expenses vote is \$4,000 and it is estimated that an additional sum of \$1,000 will be required, the excess being due to paying \$185 to the Dairy Farm Co. as compensation for restoring two plate glass windows broken by a police van; a sum of \$300 for fixing partitions in the police quarters in Jordan Road, and there are certain expenses connected with the training of men at Wei-hai-wei. With regard to light and electric fans, the excess in this vote is due to the following stations being opened during the year: The Mongkok station, and quarters for Indian police in Hospital Road, and the Quarry Bay station was opened in 1923, which is not included in the 1924 estimates. The consumption of electric light at the Kowloon station was also under-estimated, and in a number of quarters gas was installed for cooking and heating purposes. The vote for "rent of stations" is required to complete the payment of rent of the Quarry Bay station, provision for which was not made in the 1924 estimates. As regards rent for married police quarters, when the 1924 estimates were drawn up only \$2540 was inserted for the rent of premises and the renting of the Berlin Mission premises has increased the amount by \$3,360, and provision has to be made for that. Regarding transport, this vote was reduced in the 1924 estimates by \$2,000, and it is estimated that this additional amount will be required owing to the increase in cost and transport expenditure incurred in Wei-hai-wei. The accounts for Wei-hai-wei for August to December are still to come in. Approved.

A RAILWAY VOTE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$81,000 on account of Kowloon-Canton Railway, Special Expenditure, Locomotive, Carriage, and Wagon Expenses: Breakdown Crane.

The CHAIRMAN: This is a reserve. The accounts did not arrive for payment to be made before the end of the year. Approved.

A RESCUE TUG.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$2,000 in aid of the vote Harbour Master's Department, Special Expenditure, Building of a Rescue Tug.

The CHAIRMAN: This sum is required to cover the increase in the first two instalments of the contract price for the Rescue Tug. The contract price has been increased \$5,000 owing to the installation of a stronger beam and each instalment is therefore increased by \$1,000. There are two to be paid this year. Approved.

PRISON VOTE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$15,600 in aid of the following votes:—

Prison Department, Other

Subsistence of Prisoners	\$14,000
Light	1,600
Total	\$15,600

The CHAIRMAN: The vote for "subsistence of prisoners" is due to the increased number of prisoners, and with regard to light, \$1,600, this is due to the opening of two new halls at Laichikok Prison. Approved.

PENALTY OF INCREASED VEHICULAR TRAFFIC.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$20,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong, Communications, (4) Maintenance of Roads and Bridges in City.

The CHAIRMAN: This sum of \$20,000 is required owing to increased percentage of contract and the extra amount of work to be done, owing to increasing vehicular traffic. Approved.

DR. SUN YAT SEN'S LATEST MANIFESTO.

"NECESSARILY DIRECTED AGAINST FOREIGN IMPERIALISM."

THE "SOLE BASIS" OF A PERMANENT SOLUTION.

The following Manifesto on the present political situation has been issued to the Nation by Dr. Sun Yat Sen as President of the Kuomintang.

In a declaration issued on September 18th, defining the aim and purpose of the Northern Expedition, we stated that the National Revolutionary Movement aimed at the creation of a free and independent China in the interest of the People. This objective is necessarily directed against the Imperialism which has reduced our country to the state of a semi-colony.

While the Revolution of 1911 ended Manchu autocracy, the full realisation of its aims has hitherto been frustrated by Chinese Militarism backed by Foreign Imperialism. Throughout the thirteen years of the Republican regime, the Militarists—from Yuan Shih-kai to Tsoo Kun—have not changed in their essential characteristics and activities. They required the Revolution to be instrumental in the work of the Revolution as a factor in the historical development of China to be completed, the twin evils of Militarism and Imperialism must be destroyed. It was to create a situation ensuring the extinction of these evils that the Principles of our Party found military expression in the Northern Expedition.

THREE PRINCIPLES OF KUOMINTANG.

We affirm that our Principles—the Three Principles of Nationalism, Democracy and Socialism—are the sole basis on which a permanent solution of the problems of our country can be effected. These Principles have been worked out in a Maximum Programme which was adopted at the First Congress of the Kuomintang. We are prepared however, to formulate a Minimum Programme based on the needs and actualities of the present situation.

In this Minimum Programme we lay it down as an essential term of External Policy that unequal treaties and agreements imposed on China by the Imperial Powers as well as all such iniquitous conditions attached to loan contracts, must be rescinded. And in the matter of Internal Policy, there should be a clear definition of the respective powers of the Central and Provincial Governments, and the District should be made the basis of local self-government.

RESULTS OF EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL POLICIES.

We hold that our External and Internal Policies would yield the following results:—(1) the change in the international status of China to one of equality with the other Powers would lead to the development of our financial and productive capacity; (2) with the development of industry and finance, our agricultural economy would receive a new impetus and the economic conditions of our farmers and workers would be improved; (3) with the development of our industries, the organisation of the toiling masses would increase and strengthen and result in the improvement of their condition of life; (4) with the development of our industry and agriculture and with the improvement in the economic conditions of the labouring classes, commerce would inevitably flourish; (5) with the development of our national finances, the educational and cultural problems would find a practical solution and, necessarily, the employment of our intellectual classes would be a fact; and (6) with the abolition of extra-territorial rights in China and the assertion of our national laws throughout the land, the reactionary and counter-revolutionary forces would no longer find a base in which to plot against the integrity and welfare of the Republic.

MILITARISM AND IMPERIALISM.

For thirteen years, Militarism allied with Imperialism has been the principal obstacle to the realisation of these aims and purposes. This obstacle must be removed.

Military forces, aided by Imperialism, may temporarily seize and hold power, as was the case of Yuan Shih Kai. But the latter's downfall could not be prevented even by his Imperialist supporters. In the second year of the Republic, Yuan Shih Kai gained a considerable victory. But when the people discerned the crimes of that arch-militarist, his downfall could not be averted. Seven years later, Wu Pei Fu also seemed to be successful; he too cherished the dream of imposing his will on the people and compelling the country to unite by military force, disregarding entirely the interests of the people. He even used military forces to shoot down workers and students in order to crush the National Revolutionary Movement. But our Party has repeatedly pointed out to the people that the militarists who are striving, with the aid of Imperialism, to unite the country by military force must inevitably fail. The downfall of Wu Pei Fu proves our contention to be true.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MUST BE CONVENED.

Out of Wu Pei Fu's failure, a new national situation has arisen which, we contend, can only be met by the realisation of our Minimum Programme. This Programme is based on the needs of the People. It excludes the possibility of special interests and influences subverting the vital interests of the Nation. And in order to prevent the play of Imperialist and anti-national influences as well as to allow the People openly to decide upon their own needs, the Kuomintang proposes the summoning of a National Assembly whose main task shall be the unification and reconstruction of the country. Before such a National Assembly can meet, however, it is necessary that a Preliminary Conference should be convened in order to decide the principles and methods which are to govern the election and work of the National Assembly.

A PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE.

We propose that the Preliminary Conference should be made up of members representing the following bodies and organisations, namely, (1) Industrial; (2) Merchant; (3) Educational institutions; (4) Universities; (5) Students' Unions of the different provinces; (6) Trade Unions; (7) Peasant Associations; (8) Military Forces which took part in the struggle against Tsoo Kun and Wu Pei Fu; and (9) Political Parties. The representatives to the Preliminary Conference must be sent by their respective organisations and should be small in number in order to ensure the early meeting of the Conference.

POLITICAL AMNESTY.

As regards the National Assembly itself, its members should be composed of representatives of the said organisations and bodies on condition that they are directly elected by the membership. The armies should in like manner elect their representatives to the National Assembly if only because, in the new phase of the National Revolutionary Movement, our military forces must join the people and become a real instrument in the struggle for our National aims. And in order to ensure the success of the National Assembly, an amnesty should be proclaimed for all political prisoners, and all citizens and organisations must be guaranteed full freedom of propaganda and election as well as for whatever programme they may deem necessary to propose to the Assembly.

For thirty years our Party has carried on the National Revolutionary Movement on the basis of the Three Principles of the Kuomintang. The Maximum Programme, which embodies and works out these Principles, will be submitted to the National Assembly in the hope that it may receive the approval and authority of the Nation. As a step to the realisation of our Maximum Programme, we shall submit to the Preliminary Conference the Minimum Programme outlined in this Manifesto.

(Signed) SUN YAT SEN.

President of Kuomintang.

Canton, 13th November 1924.

DR. SUN YAT SEN'S DEPARTURE.

LANTERN PARADE AT CANTON.

On Wednesday evening there was a lantern parade at Canton in honour of Dr. Sun Yat Sen who was to leave yesterday morning on the cruiser *Wing Fung* for Hongkong, where he embarks on the Japanese steamer *Shinyo Maru* for Shanghai, where he intends to make a short stay before proceeding to Peking.

The *Canton Gazette* thus reports Wednesday night's demonstration at Canton: "People of all classes in Canton, merchants, workers, students of both sexes and members of all the industrial and commercial guilds in the city, joined in the lantern parade last evening in honour of President Sun who is departing for Peking to-day. With the beating of drums and the sounding of bugles, the procession, numbering several thousand at least, marched through the streets of the city and halted at the Treasury Building where they saluted and passed in review before President Sun, who was accompanied by Mrs. Sun and a large number of officials.

The parade started from the Public Garden at 7 o'clock in the evening, proceeded towards the Bund and turned on Wing Hon Maloo to the Treasury Building. All along the way, the students sang, the people cheered, the bands played and shouts of "Long Live President Sun" filled the air. The whole population of Canton seemed to have turned out to participate in the demonstration in honour of President Sun."

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

KOWLOON v. SOUTH CHINA.

The following have been selected to play for Kowloon in their first division League match with South China "B" on South China ground to-morrow (Saturday) at 4.15 p.m.:—C. Stewart, B. Rasmussen and T. L. Knight; A. Turner, S. Hayes and B. Puccio; F. Clemen, J. McBride, J. McKelvie, B. Vickers and A. Duncan.

KOWLOON v. CLUB DE RECREO "A."

In this 2nd division match to be played at Kowloon on Saturday (kick-off, 2.15), the home team will consist of J. Beach, W. H. Parratt and H. Prowse; A. W. Brown, W. H. Brown and S. Randle; A. Latham, V. Hast, W. Taylor, N. Trambitsky and A. Fitzgerald. Reserves: W. Hillyer, A. Kirby and G. White.

HONGKONG F.C. RES. v. ST. JOSEPH'S "B."

The following will represent the Hongkong Club Reserves in their 2nd division League fixture with St. Joseph's "B" on the Club ground to-morrow (Saturday) at 2.45 p.m.:—H. Oswick, D. Lyon (capt.) and H. Buxton; R. Bell, A. Ferguson and G. Pughen; B. Belt, T. Roberts, E. Raiton, J. Douglas and J. Dixon. Reserves: C. Conway and J. V. Ramsay.

FILIPINO FIGHTER.

PANCHO VILLA IN HONGKONG.

Pancho Villa, the Filipino fly-weight boxing champion of the world, arrived in Hongkong yesterday on the s.s. *President McKelvey*.

Accompanied by his wife and brother, the well-known boxer is en route to his home in Manila. It is stated that a fight has been arranged for the champion while he is in Manila.

INTERPORT CRICKET. HONGKONG START WELL AGAINST SHANGHAI.

HOME SIDE'S FINE FIELDING.

WEBSTER AND HARGREAVES PUNISH SHANGHAI BOWLING.

The much-debated Interport Cricket Match between Hongkong and Shanghai began in ideal weather on the Hongkong Cricket Club's ground yesterday at 10.30 a.m. punctually. The wicket was hard and dry.

His Excellency the Governor watched the match for a time during the morning and afternoon.

The Shanghai team was composed of E. I. M. Barrett (Capt.), E. G. Barnes, D. C. Burn, P. Carr, W. C. G. Clifford, A. J. W. Evans, D. W. Leach, W. E. O'Hara, J. A. Quayle, T. L. Rawsthorne, and T. W. R. Wilson.

Hongkong's eleven were: H. R. B. Hancock (Capt.), A. C. I. Bowker, G. E. L. Hargreaves, H. Owen Hughes, T. E. Pearce, T. B. Powell, E. K. Quick, A. W. Ramsay, E. B. Reed, A. Stripp, and L. E. A. Webster.

Umpires: Col. T. A. Robertson and Capt. Bensley, R.A.

The scorers were Messrs. H. E. Hollands (Hongkong) and A. Youngson (Shanghai).

The visitors won the toss and elected to go in first, Evans and Clifford opening against the bowling of Bowker and Hargreaves. The first ball of the match, bowled by Bowker from the Naval Yard end, produced one run, scored by Evans with a pretty shot through the slips. In Hargreaves' first over, Evans put him nicely away to deep square leg for four. After ten minutes' play Clifford registered his first score, a rather lucky flick through the slips to the boundary off Hargreaves.

Twenty went up on the board after 15 minutes' play. Five minutes later the first wicket fell, Evans being bowled by Hargreaves with a ball which beat him all the way, coming in from leg and taking the middle stump.

Barrett was the next man in. At first he played with noticeable caution but soon began to open his shoulders. After 20 had gone up and when play had been in progress for 20 minutes, the second wicket fell, Clifford being dismissed by a fine ball from Bowker which took his off stump.

RAMSAY'S FINE CATCH.

Quayle was next in, and soon afterwards the bowling was changed, Hargreaves, after completing five overs, handing the ball to Reed. At 11.5 a.m. a really beautiful catch by Ramsay, off Bowker, disposed of Barrett, when he had scored only four runs. The Kowloon player was heartily applauded for his catch, a difficult chance which he had to jump into the air to take. At this point 3 wickets had fallen for 33 runs.

Leach, the next batsman, did not stay long, being easily caught by Owen Hughes at second slip from a good ball by Reed when he had registered six, made up of one four and two singles. O'Hara followed and almost immediately afterwards, Quayle was dismissed with a spectacular catch by Hargreaves at square leg off Bowker.

Hongkong's excellent fielding was the outstanding feature of the game so far, the quick, clean work of Owen Hughes being particularly noticeable.

Carr, the next man in, put his second ball, from Reed, through the slips for four. In the next over he drove Bowker to the Pavilion boundary, sending the 50 up after 60 minutes' play. A little later he gave a difficult chance to Owen Hughes, off Reed, the fieldman just failing to get to a low catch through having stepped back as the ball was played.

After Bowker's twelfth over, he was relieved by Powell.

When Carr had scored 13, composed of three fours and a single, he was neatly stumped by Stripp off Reed. Burn was next in, and in his first over drove a ball from Reed hard past the bowler for four. A little later he punished Powell's bowling considerably, scoring ten runs off three balls. With 85 on the board, O'Hara was unlucky in being caught by Hancock at short slip off a ball by Reed which glanced off the batsman's right-hand glove. He had played for 40 minutes to obtain his 19 runs.

Rawsthorne followed, and just afterwards Burn was well caught by Bowker off Powell when he had compiled 20. Barnes was next in, and played very carefully. Rawsthorne, on the other hand, began to hit out, and showed a liking for Reed's bowling, hitting him hard to all parts of the field, the score only being kept down by good fielding.

HOW BARNES LEFT.

Just after the 100 went up, at the end of two hours' play, Barnes skied a ball from Powell and was caught by Owen Hughes, an easy chance. He was followed by Wilson, who early drove Reed to the Pavilion boundary.

The innings closed for 100 at 12.40 p.m., when Rawsthorne was bowled by Reed after scoring 10 runs.

Hongkong decided to go in before tiffin, and the first pair were Quick and Webster, who faced the bowling of O'Hara, at the Naval Yard end, and Wilson. The innings opened with a single by Quick off O'Hara's second ball, and Webster added another run off the next delivery.

Tiffin was taken at 1 p.m., and play recommenced at 1.45. The two first balls after the resumption produced a single each by Quick and Webster off Wilson.

In the same over Hongkong's first wicket fell for 11 runs, Quick being neatly taken in the slips by Rawsthorne, off a good ball by Carr, when he had scored 2. He was followed by Owen Hughes. Webster was batting well and confidently, taking few risks but giving the loose ones all they deserved. Incidentally, he drove O'Hara prettily to the on-boundary just after Owen Hughes joined him. Owen Hughes also drove O'Hara for four, but on the same bowler's next delivery he put his left leg across and was given out l.b.w. Two wickets were thus down for 22 runs.

Pearce came in next, and in his first over surprised the onlookers by lashing out at a ball that beat him completely but luckily passed just wide of his wicket. Just afterwards Webster drove a ball from O'Hara hard past the bowler to the Naval Yard boundary, and in the next over he made another splendid drive to the boundary at the Law Courts end.

Pearce "broke his duck" with a single off O'Hara, and Webster added another single off the same bowler's next ball, and brought the 40 on to the board just afterwards with a hit to the on-boundary. A little later he put a ball away to deep-square-leg for four, a beautiful stroke which evoked an outbreak of hand-clapping from the on-lookers. Just after this, Quayle came on to bowl, and in his first over got Pearce caught in the slips by Rawsthorne when he had scored 6 by patient batting.

Three wickets for 61.

WEBSTER IN SCORING MOOD.

Hancock joined Webster and gave an early chance at mid-off, which was, however, not accepted. Neither batsman seemed to be comfortable against Quayle's bowling, which both treated with marked respect. It was off one of his deliveries, however, that Webster reached his 50 amid applause, with a fine hit for four to deep-square-leg. In the same over, Quayle bowled Hancock with a good-length ball, when the batsman had scored 4 runs.

Four wickets for 86. Ramsay was the next man in, and opened with a single off O'Hara. After scoring two off a delivery by the same bowler, he registered a boundary in the same over—a distinctly "lucky" glance to deep-square-leg.

A burst of applause went round the ground when the 100 went up for the loss of 3 wickets after the innings had been in progress an hour and 17 minutes. Shortly after this, Carr went on to bowl in place of O'Hara.

When he had made 61 by brilliant all-round batting, Webster put his leg in front of a straight ball from the new bowler, and retired to the Pavilion, receiving an ovation. He had hit 9 fours.

Bowker came next, but remained only a few minutes before being neatly caught by Clifford with his left hand at mid-off from a ball by Leach, who had replaced Quayle at the Law Courts end.

At the fall of the 8th wicket, the score stood at 115. Hargreaves succeeded Bowker, and batted with confidence from the outset. After "glancing" Carr nicely to leg for 4, he shortly afterwards sent a ball from the same bowler to the Queen's Road boundary with a beautiful square-cut.

CHANGES OF BOWLING.

By this time, O'Hara had replaced Leach at the Law Courts end, and he quickly got Ramsay l.b.w. with a good-length ball which the Kowloon player hit out at too soon.

Seven wickets for 123 runs. Quayle took the ball again at the Naval Yard end, and Stripp, who came in after Ramsay, opened his score with a hit to deep-square-leg off him for four.

At about this time Hargreaves gave a high chance to Leach at point, but the fieldman, though he got his hand to it, was not able to hold it. Rawsthorne replaced Quayle at the Naval Yard end, Hargreaves carried his score to 24 with a beautiful drive to the leg boundary off O'Hara. His partnership with Stripp up to this point had produced 29 runs.

With the score at 165 Leach came on to bowl again at the Law Courts end.

A murmur of dismay travelled round the ground when Hargreaves, who had made 26, put a ball up to Rawsthorne at first slip. It seemed the easiest possible chance, but the sun was in the fieldman's eyes and he dropped the ball. He made up for this almost immediately afterwards, however, by catching Stripp neatly off a delivery from Leach. Stripp had been batting for 35 minutes in compiling 18 runs.

Powell went in then, and his first score was a single off Leach. In the same over, Hargreaves sent his 40 up with a cut past third man for four. Wilson now replaced Leach with the ball. Powell at this point was batting very forcefully, and seemed to have a special liking for Wilson's bowling, for in one over he scored two boundaries off successive balls. Just after this, Carr went on to bowl instead of Wilson.

Loud and sustained clapping greeted the posting of the 200 on the board at 4.12 p.m. for the loss of 8 wickets.

With the score at 207, Powell was given out l.b.w. to Quayle, bowling from the Naval Yard end, and Reed went in last man.

The innings closed for 220 shortly after, at 4.27 p.m., when Hargreaves, in attempting to drive Quayle, was caught by Barrett at mid-off.

SHANGHAI'S SECOND INNINGS.

When Hongkong came out to field in Shanghai's second innings, it was observed that there was fielding in place of Webster, who had had the misfortune to strain his weak left wrist whilst batting.

Clifford and Rawsthorne opened to the bowling of Bowker, at the Naval Yard end, and Reed. As stumps were due to be drawn at 5 p.m., only about 20 minutes remained for play.

After 5 overs Quick replaced Reed at the Law Courts end, and with the last ball of his first over bowled Clifford with a delivery that broke in from leg.

One wicket for 9 runs. Barnes followed, but did not play a ball, for stumps were drawn almost as soon as he got in.

SHANGHAI: 1st INNINGS.

A. J. W. Evans, b Hargreaves	12
W. C. G. Clifford, b Bowker	12
Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, c Ramsay, b Bowker	4
J. A. Quayle, c Hargreaves, b Bowker	6
D. W. Leach, c Owen Hughes, b Reed	6
P. Carr, st. Stripp, b Reed	13
Dr. W. E. O'Hara, c Hancock, b Reed	12
D. C. Burn, c Bowker, b Powell	20
T. L. Rawsthorne, b Reed	10
E. G. Barnes, c Owen Hughes, b Powell	3
T. R. Wilson, not out	7
Extras	1
Total	109

BOWLING ANALYSIS.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bowker	12	4	16	3
Hargreaves	5	0	25	1
Reed	17	2	35	4
Powell	11	1	33	2

HONGKONG: 1st INNINGS.

R. E. A. Webster, l.b.w. b Carr	61
Rev. E. K. Quick, c Rawsthorne, b Carr	3
H. Owen Hughes, l.b.w. b O'Hara	6
T. E. Pearce, c Rawsthorne, b Quayle	6
H. R. B. Hancock, b Quayle	4
A. W. Ramsay, l.b.w. b O'Hara	11
A. C. I. Bowker, c Clifford, b Leach	5
Lt. Comdr. Hargreaves, c Barrett, b Quayle	59
Q.M.S. Stripp, c Rawsthorne, b Leach	18
Rev. T. B. Powell, l.b.w. b Quayle	17
E. B. Reed, not out	0
Extras	20
Total	220

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
O'Hara	22	3	58	2
Wilson	7	1	29	0
Carr	9	0	32	2
Quayle	10.3	1	33	4
Leach	8	1	28	2
Rawsthorne	2	0	10	0

SHANGHAI: 2nd INNINGS.

W. C. G. Clifford, b Quick	5
T. L. Rawsthorne, not out	4
E. G. Barnes, not out	0
Extras	0
Total (1 wicket)	9

The match will be resumed at 10.30 a.m. to-day.

MALAYAN CRICKETERS ARRIVE.

FORMER HONGKONG MAN IN TEAM.

The Malayan Interport cricketers arrived on the a.s. Mantua just after noon yesterday, and were met by a party of friends and local hosts.

Flight Lieut. G. Livock was already in Hongkong, and yesterday's arrival comprised: Messrs. G. M. Brand, A. E. Holmes-Brown, W. N. Edwards, R. T. Foster, N. Grenier, D. F. Stiven, E. W. N. Wyatt, P. N. Knight, Lieut. R. A. Phayre, Lieut. F. H. Thompson, and Mr. N. H. P. Whitley. Mr. Biko has come as umpire, and Mr. Crawford as scorer.

Mr. W. N. Edwards, who is included in the team, many years ago was in the Hongkong Police, and showed himself to be one of the Colony's best batsmen.

SUPREME COURT.

[BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR HENRY GOLLAN).]

A CHINESE WOMAN'S RIGHTS. KNOTTY QUESTION OF LAW.

In the Probate Court yesterday morning the case in which Chan Shun Cho, the widow of a Chinese doctor, made an application for letters of administration in respect of her deceased husband's estate, was continued. The father-in-law had entered a caveat.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin appeared for the plaintiff, and the father-in-law, Chak Hok Ting, was represented by Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C.

Chak Tung Kwai, cousin of the defendant, said that, according to Chinese law, a man's widow had no control over his estate, and in anything appertaining to the welfare of the bringing up or the disposal in marriage of the sons she would have to submit the matter to the father of the deceased, the head of the house.

Mr. Potter then called an elder of the village of Chek Ling, who repeated that the widow had no share in the administration of the estate. Had there been a will stating that the property was to go to the widow, then it would have been all right, but otherwise the property went to the elder. Had the property been willed to the widow no one could divest her of it, and it would be her duty to look after the children.

The next witness was Chak Kwok Sun, who stated that in 1909 he was Vice-President of the Kowloon District Municipal Council. The tribunal dealt with family differences with regard to the law of inheritance. In 1916 he was appointed Deputy to the Civil Governor of Canton, and subsequently became private secretary to the Civil Governor of Kwangtung. That gentleman had retired and he was now his secretary in Hongkong.

He said that, in cases like this the widow was never given power under Chinese law, the estate always going to the head of the family. On the death of the husband the woman lost her independence, and if she re-married, her children were taken from her and went into their grandfather's home. While the woman had the right to re-marry it was considered a disgraceful thing to do. Filial duty was the basis of Chinese family life.

Mr. Jenkin said that defendant was not claiming a grant for herself, but was contesting the right of the plaintiff, because the law of China dissatisfied her to do what she claimed. It was alleged that the plaintiff, according to Chinese law and custom, was not the proper person to which the grant ought to be made. They knew on the evidence that her status under the law and custom of China was entirely different to that of a woman under English law.

When the case was continued in the afternoon Mr. Jenkin pointed out that administration was necessary. When it was taken into consideration that the assets had to be collected and payment of debts made, it was clear that there must be administration. It had to be borne in mind that the applicant was Hongkong born, and therefore was a British-born Chinese, and that the deceased was not only a British-born, but was the son of a British-born father, and that four generations of the family had been buried in the British soil. The whole of the property of the deceased was British in the sense that they were British assets. The widow's son was a British-born subject. Without doubt it was the intention of the deceased to remain in Hongkong as long as he lived, and therefore there was no cogent reason why there should be any reference to the law of domicile. His Lordship asked whether there was any registration of Chinese marriages under the laws of the Colony, and Mr. Jenkin replied in the negative. His Lordship adjourned the case until Tuesday, November 25th.

CORRESPONDENCE.

KOWLOON HOSPITAL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—It is pointed out in one of the papers that the staffing of the Kowloon Hospital is a matter which concerns the whole Colony as a question of public policy and precedent.

There can be no doubt that the purpose of the Roman Catholic sisterhood is to exercise its religious influence. Anyone who knows the religion knows that its object is to discipline wherever and whenever possible, and these Sisters who have given up home and other things one holds dear in obedience to a religious calling will not exclude what they have given up those things for.

However, the object of my writing is not to criticize any well-intentioned service but rather to point out, as others have done, that we must not forget our own people first, and it seems the duty of the Government of a British Colony to do all it can for its distressed people.

Further, may I ask if we shall regret to see the Hospital staffed by British women—those who did their bit nursing behind the lines and at home during the stress of the late War, those who are daughters and sisters of men who fought so gallantly? If with opportunity we do not make room for these, what will be said of us who place wreaths at the foot of the Cenotaph and other War Memorials?

We help St. Dunstan's and other institutions with a few dollars, but now is an opportunity for the Government to give practical help. Can it not give it? Yours, etc.

LEST WE FORGET.
Hongkong, November 13th, 1924.

BRAND'S DELICACIES.

HIGH CLASS PROVISIONS.

PICKLES (Assorted Kinds)	per pint bot.	35
LAMB & GREEN PEAS	" 1 lb. tin	1.30
CALVES' TONGUE	" 10 oz. glass	1.30
GALANTINES	" "	.90
SALAD DRESSING	" small bot.	.50
TOMATO CHUTNEY	" bot.	.75
AL SAUCE	" "	.50
INVALID CALVES' FOOT JELLY	" 10 oz. bot.	.30
POTTED FISH PASTE	" glass jar	.25
" MEAT	" "	.25
LEMON CURD	" 10 oz. jar	.75
INVALID SOUPS	" 1 pint bot.	.30
ESSENCE OF CHICKEN	" small	1.55

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

TELEPHONE 4567.

Est. 1850.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

Best Portland Cement

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS,
HONGKONG.

COLUMBIA RECORDS

ROBERT BURNETT. SCOTCH BARITONE.

3383 A MAN'S MAN FOR A THAT

3383 MY LOVE SHE'S BUT A LASSIE YET

3381 SCOTS WHA HAE

3381 WILLIE'S GANE TO MELVILLE CASTLE

3383 A WEE WEE GERMAN LAIRDIE

3383 I GAED A WAEFU' GATE YESTER

PURE MUSIC

NO SCRATCH

ANDERSON'S.

Powell
12, Des Voeux Road.

Axminster Carpets

Seamless Squares

Sizes

9'0" x 12'0"	18'6" x 18'6"
10'6" x 13'6"	13'6" x 18'0"
12'0" x 15'0"	15'0" x 21'0"

Body & Border Carpet

Made up to fit any size Room.

Stair Carpets, Corridor & Hearth Rugs

Floral & Oriental Designs.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY Appointed Messrs. YUE LEE YUEN, Importers and Exporters and Manufacturers Agents as our SOLE AGENT in CHINA.

SOCIETA ITALIANA IMPORTAZIONE ESORTAZIONE
ESTREMO ORIENTE, TRIESTE, ITALY.

G. SERVADIO,
Director.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1924. [1491]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

THE ST. GEORGE'S and ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETIES MATCH IS POSTPONED TO DECEMBER 21st.

By Order,
E. D. MATTHEWS,
Secretary, R.H.K.G.C.

[1495]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

OWNERS are Reminded that ENTRIES for the SEVENTEENTH RACE MEETING Close on SATURDAY, 15th NOVEMBER, 1924, at 12 o'clock Noon.

[1493]

FOR SALE.

ADVERTISER has Large Number of STRONG PACKING CASES, Suitable for Export Use. Will Sell Cheap.

Write—Box No. 1490,
c/o Hongkong Daily Press.

[1490]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO. LTD., COPENHAGEN.

THE M/S "AFRIKA" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

No Claims will be admitted after the 21st of November, 1924, will be subject to Rent. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Anderson & Ash, on the 21st of November, 1924, at 10 a.m.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underwriter before the 24th of November, 1924, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1924. [1492]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "MANTUA"

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 13th NOVEMBER, 1924.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before Arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1924. [1494]

THE QUEEN'S.

NOVEMBER 11TH, 12TH, 13TH, AND 14TH.

20% OF THE GROSS TAKING AT 9.15 P.M. PERFORMANCE

ON THURSDAY DAYS WILL BE DONATED BY US TO

EARL HAIG'S FUND

FOR

"EX-SERVICE MEN"

— SHOWING —

A PARAMOUNT SUPERPRODUCTION

"BOUGHT AND PAID FOR"

WITH

AGNES AYRES & JACK HOLT.

COME & ENJOY A GOOD PICTURE AND HELP TO SWELL

EARL HAIG'S FUND.

[1497]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE will be CLOSED from 1 p.m. on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 13th and 14th INSTANT.

A. NISSIM,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1924. [1489]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY MEETING of MEMBERS will be held in the JOCKEY CLUB ROOM, HONGKONG CLUB ANNUAL, on MONDAY, the 24th of NOVEMBER, 1924, at 5.30 p.m.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

[1490]

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, HONGKONG.

ANNOUNCES A

FREE LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

BY

MR. JOHN W. DOORLY, C.S.A., OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

MEMBER of the BOARD of LECTURERS of the MOTHER CHURCH, THE FIRST CHURCH of CHRIST, SCIENTIST, in BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CITY HALL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1924, at 5.30 p.m.

The Public is Cordially Invited to Attend.

[1488]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.

THE Steamer "COBLENZ"

having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and PORT, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th instant, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Ash, at 10 a.m. on the 14th November, 1924.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Claims must be presented within two weeks of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognized.

Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for countersignature.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

[1474] NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "HECTOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 11th November.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th November, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 1st December, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1924. [1480]

S.S. "ANGKOR"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLES, etc., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless Intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th instant, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 21st instant, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged Packages will be examined on Monday, the 17th instant, at 10 a.m. by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSSE, Agent.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1924. [1482]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1924.

With Index. Price—\$7.50.

To be had at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG AND CANTON ICE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 4, LOWER ALBERT ROAD, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 14th DAY of NOVEMBER, 1924, at Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1924.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8 a.m. to 12 a.m. NOVEMBER, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. MANUK,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1924. [1430]

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

CERTIFICATE No. 918 for 5 Shares, \$4 per Share paid up, Number 9638/9639 in this Society standing in the Name of HORMUSJEE COOVERJEE SETNA, of Bombay, has been Declared LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Document be not forthcoming the Said Certificate will be deemed Cancelled and of No Effect, and a NEW Certificate for the 5 Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1924. [1408]

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

THEATRE ROYAL.

NOVEMBER, 15th, at 9.15 p.m.

FIRST TOURNAMENT OF THE SEASON.

C.P.O. JIM CARTLIDGE

CAPTAIN MATTY SMITH.

FIFTEEN 2 MINUTE ROUND FIGHT for the LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP of the Colony. And About Six Other Minor Contests.

BOOKING at MOTTOIRES for MEMBERS ONLY on NOVEMBER 10th and 11th. GENERAL PUBLIC—NOVEMBER 12th, 13th and 15th.

Prices—\$10.00, \$3.00 and \$1.00.

NOTE.—Members of the HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION are entitled to One ENVOI GRATIS each for \$5.00 on production of their Membership Card. Members are Requested to sign their Names when taking Tickets at the Reduced Rate.

[1441]

FOR ATTENTION OF MASTERS OF NORTH-BOUND STEAMERS.

A.S. During the North-East Monsoon there is always a possibility of North-bound Steamers Running Short.

OF BUNKER COAL.

This is to Inform You that TAIT & CO., AMOY (A Well-protected Port with Good Anchorage) have Stocks of

GOOD JAPANESE BUNKER COALS

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Wireless Messages via Hongkong or Formosa are Re-transmitted by the GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., and a Wire to "TAIT" or "COALBUNKER" AMOY, will Receive their Prompt Attention.

Bentley's Complete-Phrase Code used.

[1437]

TO LET.

A SHOP Facing the Harbour with Plate Glass Window adjoining the New P. & O. BUILDING, suitable for a Steamship Business. Frontage, 17 Feet; Depth 54 Feet, with Yard and Outbuilding beyond.

Address—"A.B." care of Daily Press.

[1316]

TO LET.

TO LET.—One SINGLE ROOMED OFFICE on 1st Floor, No. 1418, PRINCE STREET.

Apply—PROPERTY OFFICE, JARDINE, MATTHEW & CO., LTD.

[1196]

TO LET.

OFFICE ROOMS in CENTRAL POSITION Apply—LINSLEY & DAVIS, [Alexandra Buildings].

[1309]

BRITISH FILM WEEK

at

THE CORONET.

BETTY BALFOUR

in

"SQUIBS, M.P."

A Trip Round London.

Our Own Topical.

LAST TIME TO-DAY.

INTIMATIONS

DEWAR'S

THE SPIRIT OF HOSPITALITY

Hospitality provides the privilege of making others happy. It is quite an art in itself, capable of showing the very soul of man. Hospitality can ring, false or sound a note as truly genuine as the over-welcome merits of

DEWAR'S.

Dewar's "White Label" and "Victoria Vat."

As supplied to the Houses of Lords and Commons.

By Royal Appointment to His Majesty The King.

SOLE AGENTS:

A S WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

DEATH.

HOEKVEEN.—Early October, in Holland. JAN HOEKVEEN, late of Wuchow.

[1494]

Hongkong Office: 14, Charter Road. London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 14th, 1924.

THE SOUTHERN "PEACE-MAKER."

DR. SUN YAT SEN has left Canton on the first stage of his journey to Peking—not at the head of a great expeditionary army *via* Shikwan and thence by a toll-some march across country; but as a distinguished passenger on a comfortable liner as far as Shanghai; and possibly the final stage of his journey to Peking—if he ever gets there—will be by the railway for which China is indebted to the "Foreign Imperialism" that "President Sun" never tires of denouncing. His departure from Canton has been marked by the issue of another "Manifesto to the Nation" signed by himself, not in the capacity of "President of the Republic of China" but in the more modest role of "President of the Kuomintang." In this document it is affirmed that the Three Principles of Nationalism, Democracy and Socialism are the sole basis on which a permanent solution of the problems of China can be effected. These principles, we are told, have been worked out in a "maximum programme" which was adopted at the first Congress of the Kuomintang, and the Executive is now prepared to formulate a "minimum programme based on the needs and actualities of the present situation." In this Minimum Programme," says the Manifesto, "we lay it down as an essential term of external policy that unequal treaties and agreements imposed on China by the Imperialist Powers, as well as all such iniquitous conditions attached to loan contracts as have enabled these same Powers to hold China in a state of economic servitude, must be rescinded." It will be seen that Dr. Sun and the Party he represents are quite Bolshevik in their ideas of honour where international agreements are concerned.

It is the sort of gospel that will appeal, of course, to a certain section of politicians in China, but we trust it is obvious to the great majority that a wholesale scrapping of international agreements would not be likely at the present juncture in China to lead to a speedy peace. The Powers have over and over again expressed their readiness to agree to a revision of the treaties, even to the full extent of surrendering extra-territorial jurisdiction when political and administrative conditions in China warrant the step. It is no doubt true that "the change, in the international status of China to one of equality with the other Powers would lead to the development of China's financial and productive capacity," but the first business of the reformer should be to make China the equal of other Powers in administrative efficiency. The rest would follow in due course. It is because administrative efficiency is lacking that the "unequal treaties" are necessary. Considerations of "external policy," however, may well be deferred until China has provided herself with a Central Government with whom the Powers can deal. The prime need of the moment is the restoration of peace and the establishment of a Government which will command the obedience of all the provinces of China. These are the only sure foundations of a new Heaven or a new earth, and it does not seem to us that Dr. Sun Yat Sen is helping to provide these desiderata by his windy orations inveighing against the Powers, who are anxious to avoid being drawn into the turmoil, and are as desirous as SUN YAT SEN himself to see China taking her place in the comity of nations on an equal footing. We can hold out little hope of a successful issue of the projected conference at Tientsin or Peking, wherever it is to take place, when Dr. Sun is evidently going there bent on embroiling the country with the Foreign Powers at a time when the obvious and essential task is to reunify China on a solid foundation of peace and good Government. When that has been done the Powers will no doubt be found ready to discuss the grievances such a Government may have against them.

The Italian Grand Opera Co. have cancelled the performance advertised for to-night as they are leaving the Colony to-day.

It is announced that the annual golf match between the St. George's and St. Andrew's Societies has been postponed until December 21st.

Amongst those expected to return to the Colony on the 18th inst. by the *Ilukwakki Maru* are Mr. and Mrs. A. Denison and Mr. R. Ponsonby-Fane.

Amongst the passengers who arrived on the *President McKinley* yesterday were Mr. H. P. White, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Biggar, Mrs. Potter, Mr. L. Dunbar and Mr. A. Hanson.

Mr. L. M. Blakeley has assumed charge of the Kobe office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Mr. W. W. Campbell, who has been in Kobe since the earthquake, will resume charge at Yokohama.

An unemployed Chinese was fined \$24, or, in default, three weeks' hard labour, at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning, when charged with having in his possession two mace of prepared non-Government opium.

A Kowloon motor-bus while proceeding from Shamshuipo during tiffin-hour yesterday, collided with one of the branches of a tree just past the Central British School in Nathan Road. Luckily, save for a few bruises, no one in the bus was hurt.

Three robbers armed with a revolver and a dagger entered a Japanese house at No. 1, Spring Garden Lane, at 1.30 yesterday, and held up the inhabitants, but the alarm having been given, they decamped before they had time to steal anything.

As a result of an accident at Waterloo Road on Wednesday, an eleven year old girl, daughter of boatpeople, was killed. A coolie was carrying a heavy piece of timber when, apparently it slipped from his grasp, and dropped on the girl, fracturing her head. She was instantly killed.

At a late hour last night a robbery at No. 21, Pottinger Street, by three men armed with revolvers, was reported to the police. At the time of going to press no further details were available.

A young boatman dived from Kowloon Ferry Wharf on Wednesday to recover a piece of brass which had dropped into the water. He did not reappear, and it is believed that he must have struck his head on the bottom in shallow water. A search is being made in the locality to recover the body.

For stealing a piece of metal from the Naval Yard, a Chinese was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment with hard labour, at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning. A Police officer stated that the man was engaged sweeping the yard, and when searched it was found that the man had the metal tied to his waist underneath the jacket.

The Peking newspapers have given a good deal of prominence to a robbery at the house of Mr. Donald, who was reported to have suffered a loss of about \$3,000 in jewellery and banknotes. The Chief of Police in a letter to the newspapers states that it has been ascertained that the theft was committed by a relative of Mr. Donald's, and that everything but a small diamond ring has now been recovered.

The notice which appears in another column of the death of Mr. Hoekveen, who was well-known up the West River, will be read with deep regret by his many friends in China. Since 1917 the deceased gentleman served the Asiatic Petroleum Co. in Canton, Wuchow and Nanning. After home leave in 1922, he returned to Wuchow as Manager of the A.P.C. office and remained there until compelled by ill-health to leave for Europe last winter. His death took place in Holland last month at the early age of 31.

Since the recent turn of events in Peking there has been a wholesale release of political prisoners, but Mr. Chui Hsi Kong, English Secretary of the Ministry of Finance, who was arrested in connection with the flotation of the \$4,200,000 short term loan through Sir F. Aglen, is still detained in jail. The reason given is that he was arrested not as "rumoured in the Press, merely for telling the Inspector-General of Maritime Customs the truth concerning the ultimate uses of the loan; but in connection with a lawsuit by the financial authorities. Hence, Marshal Feng does not consider it advisable to order his release without trial which, however, cannot take place until the crisis around Peking is ended.

ADMIRAL EVERETT ARRIVES.

NEW NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Vice-Admiral Sir Allan Frederick Everett, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., who is to succeed Sir Arthur Leveson as Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, arrived in Hongkong yesterday on the s.s. *Mantua*. He was accompanied by his Staff.

No official reception took place, but this has been arranged for to-morrow afternoon, when Sir Allan takes over his new command.

The ceremony will take place on board H.M.S. *Hawkins*, and his flag will then be run up.

Sir Allan Everett, who was until recently First Sea Lord in Australia, held various high commands during the late war, and from 1916-17, while Naval Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty, he also held the post of A.D.C. to H.M. the King. From 1918-19 he was in command of the 4th Light Cruiser Squadron, Grand Fleet.

SEQUEL TO LORRY ACCIDENT.

TWO MEN REMANDED.

As a sequel to a motor lorry crashing into a wall at Whitfield, Causeway, Bay, the driver and another man, who it is alleged was actually driving the lorry at the time, appeared before Mr. N. L. Smith at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning.

The driver was charged with permitting the second man to drive without the permission of the owner, and the second defendant was charged with driving the truck without a licence.

Sub-inspector Alexander, applied for the remand of the men, stating that a further charge might be preferred in consequence of the condition of a man who was badly hurt in the accident, and who was now in a very serious condition.

Bail was fixed at \$2,000 for each of the accused.

ARMED ROBBERY.

A report was received by the Police yesterday to the effect that on Wednesday about 12.45 p.m., three men, one of whom was armed with a dagger, entered the floor of No. 63, Caine Road and held up the inmates. They stole jewellery valued at \$67. Apparently no alarm was given, and no report was made to the Police until yesterday.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ZINOVIEFF'S LETTER.

NEW GOVERNMENT'S PROMPT ACTION.

LONDON, November 13th.

It is understood that the first meeting of the Cabinet yesterday appointed a Committee to conduct further inquiries into the Zinovieff letter. The Committee's findings will determine the nature of the Government's answer to the Soviet Government.

LIFE AT CLYDEBANK.

TENANTS AND HOUSE-AGENTS CLASH.

LONDON, November 13th.

An acute situation prevails at Clydebank, where house agents have begun to enforce the eviction orders which they secured in the Courts months ago, but which were delayed till after the elections.

The arrears of rents and rates in this district amount to £250,000. Previously, the tenants met the threatened evictions by organised passive resistance; yesterday, however, the Sheriff's officers suddenly raided and turned out seven families. To-day six families were found and reinstated by sympathisers, the seventh preferring the refuge of friends.

The house agents now threaten proceedings against the tenants on charges of housebreaking. The tenants meanwhile are organising a Protection Association to propagate a general rent strike in Clydebank; also a corps of "Scouts" consisting of cyclists and bell-ringers to warn of the approach of the evictors.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

GRATIFYING RESPONSE.

PARIS, November 13th.

At a meeting of the Presidents of the French Chambers of Commerce, the Finance Minister delivered an address in favour of the new loan, the launching of which began yesterday.

He emphasised that the state of receipts now entirely cover the expenses, and the loan will serve to liquidate all arrears.

The Government will continue to repay the Banque de France's advances.

The Angora Government has authorized the re-opening of French schools in Anatolia. (Harris).

WAHABIS IN RETREAT.

JERUSALEM, November 13th.

News from Amman says that definite advances from Hedjaz state that King Ali has taken the offensive and his army is advancing towards Mecca. The Wahabis are now on the defensive, and are evacuating the positions between Jeddah and Mecca.

AUSTRALIAN CONFERENCE BREAKS DOWN.

MELBOURNE, November 13th.

The Shipping Conference has failed and the dispute will be referred to an Arbitration Court.

CANADA'S WHEAT CROP.

A MARKED DECREASE.

OTTAWA, November 13th.

The official preliminary estimate of the wheat crop in Canada is 271,000,000 bushels, compared with a final estimate of 474,000,000 for last year.

OBITUARY.

MR. F. D. MOREL.

LONDON, November 13th.

The Labour member of the House of Commons, and candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize, Mr. F. D. Morel, has died suddenly in Devonshire.

EARLIER CABLES.

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

NAIROBI, November 12th.

The Hon. Mr. Ormsby-Gore has accepted the Colonial Under-Secretaryship.

FRANCE AND BRITAIN.

PREMIERS EXCHANGE CORDIAL SENTIMENTS.

PARIS, November 13th.

M. Herriot (Prime Minister of France) has telegraphically asked the French Ambassador in London to convey to Mr. Baldwin his keen appreciation of the cordiality of Mr. Baldwin's public references to his (M. Herriot's) attitude in the negotiations for the London Agreement, and his kind offer of support in the carrying out of that policy.

M. Herriot also assures Mr. Baldwin that he may count equally on M. Herriot's full co-operation in common action based on respect for treaties and agreements, with the object of Anglo-French prosperity and the maintenance of peace.

REPARATIONS COMMISSIONS RETRENCHMENTS.

ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL.

PARIS, November 13th.

The waning importance of the Reparations Commission since the adoption of the Dawes scheme is emphasised by the publication of a drastic scheme of retrenchments during the next two months, reducing the expenditure by fifty per cent. The plans involve the evacuation of the palatial Hotel Astoria for comparatively modest offices, a wholesale reduction of the staff, and abolition of salaries paid to the principal delegates who henceforth will receive retaining fees plus fees for attendance and travelling expenses. Nevertheless, the total economies thus effected are expected to be counter balanced by the expenditure on multifarious new posts created by the Dawes plan.

FRENCH NATIONAL LOAN.

FINANCE MINISTER'S APPEAL.

PARIS, November 13th.

The Finance Minister has broadcast an appeal from his office telephone on behalf of the national loan, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent., with fifty per cent. premium on redemption. The amount is not yet fixed. It is hoped to obtain between four and seven milliard of francs, four milliards of which will be devoted to the deficit in the current budget.

BELGIUM'S ASPIRATIONS.

A TRIPARTITE DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE.

BRUSSELS, November 12th.

In the Chamber, reviewing foreign affairs, Mr. Hymans eulogised the Geneva Protocol as a most practical and efficacious measure for protection and security, which had at last brought an Anglo-Franco-Belgian defensive agreement within the framework of the League. Belgium did not despair of the eventual realisation of this tripartite agreement.

AMUNDSEN'S SHIP PUTS BACK.

POLAR ATTEMPT PROBABLY ABANDONED.

CHRISTIANIA, November 12th.

A wireless message from the *Maud*, Amundsen's ship, states she has been obliged to return to Bear Island, as she has sprung a slight leak and has exhausted her supply of lubricating oil.

Dr. Nansen interprets this as meaning that the *Maud* is returning to Behring Sea and has abandoned her attempt to reach the North Pole.

OIL STEAMER SALVED.

METHIL, November 12th.

The *Cheyenne* has been refloated and is being towed to Leith to go into dry-dock. She is leaking badly.

RUGBY MATCH.

NEW ZEALANDERS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, November 12th.

The "All Blacks" defeated Cambridge University at "rugger" by 5 points to nil, at Cambridge.

ENGLISH "SOCCER."

LONDON, November 12th.

In the first division of the English "soccer" League, Huddersfield T. beat Liverpool by 3 goals to 2.

LATEST CABLES.
[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

BRIGHTER MEXICO.

A SANGUINARY DISCUSSION.

MEXICO CITY, November 13th.

Deputy Luis Morones, the most prominent Labour leader in Mexico, and another deputy, were wounded in a shooting affray in the Chamber last night.

Over 200 shots were fired as it climaxed to a stormy debate.

The affray began during a discussion of routine matters, by two deputies exchanging insults and going to the lobby trying with revolvers. The Agrarian leader, General Sanchez, then mounted the rostrum and demanded that Morones withdraw certain charges. Morones refused, and meanwhile friends of Sanchez and Morones respectively left, with pistols in hand.

Eventually the shooting became general.

The Chamber was quickly emptied. Police and troops arrived and found the Chamber and neighbouring streets deserted. They picked up Sr. Morones and another deputy, both believed to be fatally wounded.

AMERICAN DROUGHT INDICATED.

PROHIBITION OFFICIALS CONFIDENT.

NEW YORK, November 13th.

Prohibition officials here assert that the days of the "rum row" are ending. Already a number of large vessels have been captured, and the supply of liquor from small boats leaving the bootleg fleet far out at sea for points on shore has been reduced by about 90 per cent.

Liquor now costs ten dollars a pint compared with three and four dollars previously.

EARLIER CABLES.

SCHOONER LOST.

END OF ADVENTUROUS CRUISE.

WASHINGTON, November 12th.

The captain of the cruiser *Trenton* has abandoned the search for the *Lief Eriksson*, which was reported to be long overdue on November 1st.

[The *Lief Eriksson*, a schooner, 42 feet in length left Bergen last June for New York via the Arctic Seas. She had on board an American ex-editor, Mr. William Nutting, Mr. Hildebrand, a writer of sea stories, and Mr. Todahl, a Norwegian marine artist. The *Lief Eriksson* was last reported off Julian Shaab, Greenland, on September 8th.]

REMARKABLE WAR DISCLOSURES.

SEDITIONS ACTIVITIES IN ARMY.

LONDON, October 24th.

Dramatic disclosures regarding the recruitment of a number of British troops during the German offensive in 1918 are made by General Seely, who for a time commanded part of the line.

The disclosures are the outcome of a controversy in the Walton Division of Liverpool, where Lieut. Commander Sir Warden Chilcott, Conservative candidate, made a statement that propaganda similar to that used in the Campbell Case had resulted in troops deserting before the German attack in 1918, resulting in the breaking of our line. Sir Warden Chilcott, who served during the War with the Royal Naval Air Service in France, and has represented the Walton Division since December, 1918, declared that he had General Seely's authority for making this statement, when challenged by the Socialists.

General Seely now writes in the *Liverpool Post* backing up Sir Warden Chilcott and stating: "Weeks before the attack, agents went about the British lines, cafeterias and Y.M.C.A.'s stating that it was a wicked capitalist war and that all the soldiers had to do was to give up fighting, when the war would automatically end. These agents were supplied with large sums of money and few were caught despite the utmost vigilance. When the Germans attacked on the morning of March 21st, 1918, a number of spies dressed in our uniforms went about ordering the troops to retire. One, disguised as a Staff Officer, came to the Commander of one of my batteries and gave him a definite order from Divisional Headquarters to retire instantly; but the stout-hearted Officer suspected the order. The man thereupon ran away. These agents cleverly led the troops to believe that their comrades on the right and left were retiring and thus their only chance of escape was to retire en masse. Though this seditious propaganda bore its full fruit in some parts of the line, wonderful bravery elsewhere brought the German attack to a handstand. I have not the least doubt that the seditious cry of a 'capitalist war' was the direct cause of the death of thousands of brave soldiers."

General Gough, Commanding the Fifth Army, being interviewed, said that he was unable to confirm General Seely's allegations.

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FOREIGN POWERS AND CHINA.

LONDON, November 13th.

Reviewing events in China the *Daily Telegraph* refers to the attitude to be assumed by the foreign Powers interested in China. It says Japan's policy is naturally most important. Her interests are on a special plane, requiring special protection. A glance at the atlas indicates where those interested lie. The Moscow Government will be well advised not to take advantage of the troubles in China, as the least encroachment along the Chinese Eastern Railway would be immediately countered by Japan. The initiative on behalf of the European States, if necessary, must be taken by Great Britain, who might once again have to champion the interest of western pioneers and insist on respect for treaty rights, whose observance is as much a Chinese interest as ours.

REPORTED FLIGHT OF THE "CHRISTIAN GENERAL."

SHANGHAI, November 13th.

Great interest is manifested in a report from Japanese sources at Tientsin that General Feng Yu Hsiang and General Wang Chen Ping have fled.

So far there is no confirmation of this report.

THE REPORTS DENIED.

LATER.

The reports from Tientsin that General Feng Yu Hsiang has fled are now denied. The conference with Marshal Chang Tso Lin is still proceeding.

THE ABDICATION AGREEMENT.

SCRAPPED FROM "PATRIOTIC MOTIVES."

PEKING, November 13th.

The commission to readjust the affairs of the Manchukuo Emperor's household consists of a chairman appointed by the Premier and fourteen members appointed by the chairman, with the consent of the Premier, of whom five will be designated by the Royal household.

The commission will make inventories of the properties in possession of the ex-Emperor, determining which belong to the State and which to the ex-Emperor. Dr. C. T. Wang, the Foreign Minister, referring to certain adverse local foreign criticism, said the action was not taken at the instance of any particular foreign Power [he was apparently referring to Russia]. "We did it," he said, "out of patriotic motives."

SITUATION VERY UNCERTAIN.

SUSPICIONS IN THE NORTH.

SHANGHAI, November 12th.

The situation in Shanghai and in the Yangtze provinces is again most uncertain owing to the fact that the Governors appointed by Tiao Kun are doubtful of retaining their posts and the possibility of their putting up a fight in order to retain power.

Sun Chuan-fang, Chi Hsieh-yuan and Hsiao Yao-nan, controlling together seven provinces (Fukien, Chekiang, Anhui, Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Hunan), are reported to have wired to Tuan Chi-jui expressing their desire for peace, but this may be merely a move to gain time and delay the despatch of troops to the South.

Reuter's correspondent at Tientsin states that Feng Yu-hsiang and Chang Tso-lin outwardly are still co-operating, and it has been agreed that Feng Yu-hsiang's troops shall control Peking and be prepared to advance to Hankow, while Chang Tso-lin intends to station 30,000 troops in Tientsin and a similar number at Shanhaikwan to hold the surrounding railways and be prepared to advance to Nanking.

This big concentration by Chang Tso-lin is regarded as indicating a desire to dominate the situation later, although meanwhile Feng Yu-hsiang and Chang Tso-lin will work in harmony till Wu Pei-fu is suppressed and his supporting Tsuchuns controlled.

(Continued on next column.)

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DUTCH LONG-DISTANCE FLIGHT.

ALLAHABAD, November 13th.

The Dutch airmen who are flying from Holland to Java have arrived here.

LONDON, November 13th.

The Dutch airmen have left for Calcutta.

ASIATIC EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

GENEVA, October 12th.

Mr. Smith, the Quarantine Officer of the Philippines, represents the United States at the conference for the establishment of an epidemiological institute at Singapore.

CHINESE RAILWAY OFFICIAL IN EUROPE.

MARSEILLES, November 12th.

Mr. Tchan Gou, a high official of the Chinese railway, has arrived aboard the s.s. *Amboise*. He intends to buy French and Belgian railway material. (Harris).

[FROM THE "DAILY BULLETIN."]

JAPAN'S REPLY TO RUSSIAN PROPOSALS.

DIVERGENCE OF VIEWS ON OIL CONCESSIONS.

PEKING, November 12th.

The Japanese Legation, yesterday, received the Government's reply to the latest Russian proposals concerning Northern Sighalien, which, *inter alia*, offered to the Japanese a concession of 40 per cent. of the known oilfields and fields discovered during five years in the defined area, 10,000,000 square versts, and demanded the withdrawal of the Japanese troops within a fortnight after the signing of the agreement, and also that the Japanese will not recognise the Bessarabian Protocol.

Mr. Yoshizawa conferred with the Russian Ambassador on the 10th inst., and last evening a deadlock was reached, both asserting that they were unable to make further concessions.

Japan demanded 80 per cent. of the oilfields and offered to withdraw her troops within two months.

Agreement was reached regarding the period of the oil concessions, between 40 and 50 years, but a number of minor points showed a divergence of views.

The position at present is that the negotiations can be re-opened at the request of either side.

YANGTZE COMBINE AGAINST TUAN.

TIENSIN, November 12th.

Tuan Chi-jui, circles discredit the reported Yangtze combine against Tuan Chi-jui, and claim that the report is propaganda conducted by Wen Shih-tseng, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Shanghai.

A mandate was issued to-day depriving Wen Shih-tseng of his office and appointing Mr. S. K. Chen in his stead.

The mandate is expected to provide the "acid test" of Chi Hsieh-yuan's intentions.

Telegrams last night purporting to come from Chi Hsieh-yuan, Sun Chuan-fang and Hsiao Yao-nan assured Tuan Chi-jui of a desire for peace, but it is not clear whether these are genuine expressions or meant to gain time, and delay the despatch of troops from Tientsin and Peking to the South.

The Tsuchuns of Kiangsu and Anhui and the Defence Commissioners at Hanchowli and Swatow and Chen Chiung-ming and Lin Hu have telegraphed their submission to Tuan Chi-jui.

HUPEH PLEDGED TO TUAN.

HANKOW, November 12th.

A telegram has been issued by Tsuchun Hsiao Yao-nan stating that, pending instructions from Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, whom he has pledged allegiance, he will take measures to protect Hupeh and its people.

THE BOXER INDEMNITY. THE BRITISH PORTION.

Professor W. E. Southill, speaking at a dinner of the Chinese Students Union in London said:—

There are some people in this country who would like to devote the whole of their money to trade development. I would like to see trade developed, but it is a question whether you take the long view or the short view. If you take the short view and apply it to the development of trade, you might make something out of it in the near future; but if you take the long view and apply it to education you might make much more out of it in the end. I only wish the Indemnity were larger, so that it could be applied to a great many more uses than it can be applied to. It is comparatively a small sum—only £400,000 a year—and to divide it is, in my opinion, to waste it. Some people would like to apply it to railways. Some have gone so far as to say that we have had enough for this question of education for China—that China has had enough of higher education. When you come to remember that China at present—na I learned from a very authoritative source the other day—is only spending £150,000 a year on higher education (a sum exceeded by any one of the leading Universities of this country), I think you will see that, far from spending too much or doing too much for higher education, China is not doing anything like enough. If it is a technical education that is desired—as some wish to-day—why not associate technical education with the larger life of the Universities? If you only want to develop mechanics and clerks, then perhaps a technical school in some of the larger centres might be of value; but I advocate that technical education would be all the better for being associated with the larger life of the University. Consequently, I venture to advocate, and to sincerely hope, that the funds which are at the disposal of the Chinese and British Governments will be devoted to the object which was advocated 20 years ago—which was Imperially ordered 20 years ago—that a University be founded in each province in China. I think that this money if applied to an object of that description will be applied to the very object possible. By assisting the Chinese themselves to enjoy their own University life, and to develop the institution in each province into a University, I think the money will be spent to the greatest advantage. At any rate, that is the view I hold.

NEW YORK BANK REMOVAL.

ARMOURD CARS AND 300 GUARDS AS ESCORT.

Three thousand million dollars' worth (about \$200,000,000 at par) of gold, bank notes, and negotiable securities were moved through the streets of New York in a few hours recently without one person in a hundred thousand being any the wiser for it. It was the Federal Reserve Bank changing its quarters from the Equitable Building in Nassau-street to its new home, five blocks farther north, in Maiden-lane.

A time was chosen when the financial district is all but deserted. At 1 o'clock on Saturday the police shut off all traffic in the narrow street and established a "dead line" for three blocks in every direction from the old to the new quarters. At the entrance of every side street along the route stood a heavily-manned armoured car, and the treasure itself was carried in armoured cars, each preceded and followed by a car-load of detectives armed with automatic rifles. Machine-guns had been mounted to command the pavements before the doors of both bank buildings. Altogether 300 guards protected the movement of the gold and securities. More than a hundred trips had to be made to complete the transfer.

As an extra precaution the moving was stopped at 9 o'clock on Saturday night and was not resumed again until 9 o'clock next morning. By the middle of the afternoon all the sealed chests had been unpacked again, their contents checked and rechecked, and stored in the new vaults, which are of extraordinary size and strength. On the morning moving the Federal Reserve Bank, with 1,500 of its 2,500 employees, was installed in the new building, and was able to resume its operations without a hitch.

MR. CHURCHILL'S CAREER.

It has been remarked that Mr. Winston Churchill will have accomplished a remarkable feat if he succeeds in making a new career after a second change of sides, and it is quite true that there are very few recorded cases of such a success, at least since politics became more or less stabilised between parties. One change is not uncommon, since, as Lord Rosebery has said "it seems rather wonderful that, after reading, travel, and thought, the family domains are not more often questioned. Men are netted early into political clubs, or fall, when callow, under the influence of some statesman, or stand as youths for some constituency before they have considered the problems of life. Many never consider them at all, but those who do must often find themselves in disagreement with the politics which they have prematurely professed." All this accounts for the single change; the double change needs more consideration. The case of Sir James Graham suggests itself. Here was a man who was in Grey's Whig Cabinet, then in Peel's Tory Cabinet, then in Aberdeen's Coalition Cabinet, then in Palmerston's Whig Cabinet; but the parallel with Mr. Churchill is spoiled, perhaps, by Reeve's significant comment: "The principal failing of Sir James was, in truth, that he was never bold enough to be looked at as a description which hardly fits Mr. Churchill."

Woodward's Gripe Water

BABIES AND PARENTS BENEFIT.

A safe and certain remedy for internal pains and disorders.



Woodward's Gripe Water is a delicious, harmless combination of ingredients which counteracts sourness, fermentation and acidity, and thus effectively prevents diarrhoea and other ills which spring from a disordered stomach.

A small dose stops baby's teething pains and stomachache and permits natural sleep. Larger doses relieve pain of indigestion and soothe the stomach in older children and adults.

At all chemists.

WOODWARD'S "Gripe Water"

KEEPS BABY WELL

Sole Importers—S.M. & Co. Ltd.

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

FOR RESIDENCE, FARMING, TRAVEL.

The Union of South Africa is a seat of Western culture and civilization. Europeans have been settled there for nearly three centuries.

It is a country that merits the attention of those Europeans who contemplate leaving the Far East. If they are retiring on pension, there are many pleasant South African towns in which to live. Or if they seek a career, and have a moderate capital there is scope in South African farming—for instance in fruit-growing.

The climate is good. It is sunny but temperate being neither inclement in winter nor oppressive in summer. It is a genial climate in which Europeans, including women and children, thrive without periodically going abroad.

Educational facilities for the young are excellent. The larger towns are up-to-date and well-equipped. There are numerous resorts—mountain, river and marine, for an occasional change. In short, the Union of South Africa is a more than ordinarily attractive country for those who have an assured income or the capital with which to start a career.

A comprehensive official publication on the subject is being issued. It contains, for twenty United South African towns, specific data about climate, environment, amenities, housing, cost of living, servants, and generally such information as will enable enquirers to judge urban residential conditions in the Union of South Africa. Explanatory publications on farming, are also available.

Apply to the Publicity Agent, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

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A Welcome Visitor

at any time in every household.

Every Bug, Flea, Beetle, Moth, Fly, etc., dies once it has come into proper contact with

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EDUCATION IN HEALTH.

In a leading article on this subject, the Daily Telegraph, says:—

Sir George Newman's new memorandum on the need for public education in health deserves the careful attention of every local authority and of every thoughtful citizen. In the long years since Disraeli suggested as a motto for the early sanitary reformers "Sanitas sanitatum, omnia sanitas," the hygienic sciences have made immense strides. Medicine, as Sir David Bruce reminded the British Association in his presidential address last month, has conquered many diseases that have long plagued mankind. Sanitary engineering, with the help of the bacteriologist, has been developed to a high state of perfection. Public authorities, both national and local, are fully conscious of the importance of providing proper drainage and a good water supply of keeping the streets clean and of inspecting the perishable food and milk offered for sale. But though as great progress has been made in administration as the reformers whom Disraeli addressed perhaps ever dreamed of, their ideal is far from being attained. Year by year the nation still has to suffer much sickness and mortality. Epidemics spread and take their heavy toll of victims when they might be checked at the outset. Thousands of women die in childbirth for lack of proper precautions. The death-rate among infants, though far lower than it used to be, is still much too high; last year alone in England and Wales 22,542 children died in infancy from diseases that might have yielded to skillful treatment. The contrast between the triumphant advance of medical and sanitary knowledge and the state of the public health shows that some important factor has been overlooked by the doctors, and engineers and administrators who are engaged in the battle with disease. The truth is that, in their eagerness to save the community from the consequences of its ignorance or lack of care, they have neglected the task of educating the public in the laws of health, so that it may know how to protect itself.

As the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, Sir George Newman will not be accused of harbouring any prejudice against the authorities, whether national or local, or of undervaluing his own profession. But he sees that "without an enlightened public opinion the measure and value of scientific and legislative advance are impaired," and he admits frankly that "public opinion has not kept pace with the rapidly progressive science and the new measures it advocates. He gives full credit to the beneficent effects of outdoor exercise for women, and of the "more reasonable" dress which they now adopt; he observes that cholera, a form of anemia which was once common among women and girls, is now disappearing, and that their general health is much improved. Sir George Newman remarks on the rapid diminution of the habit of spitting in streets and trains and elsewhere, through the force of public opinion which has been mobilized by the notices and posters displayed in connection with the crusade against consumption. He admits, also, that there is a rise in the standard of cleanliness as a whole. Yet, when all is said, very much remains to be done before the masses of the people will fully observe the modern hygienic code. They have yet to learn that further progress depends mainly on themselves, and that "the prevention of disease is becoming a personal concern" rather than a matter for central or local bodies. "The problem for the time being, is thus one of education, and Sir George Newman pleads earnestly for a concerted effort on the part of the local authorities to rouse and instruct public opinion on the subject of health. The children attending the elementary schools, in London, at any rate, and in the great cities, acquire an elementary knowledge of hygiene, and the medical inspection and the work of the school clinic give their parents an object-lesson in the value of preventive treatment in cases of rickets, defective sight, bad teeth, and even mental weakness. But the young people and the adults have also to be approached, and converted to a full sense of their responsibility for their own health. It is not an easy task, but it is by no means impossible. Much has been done by official propaganda to check the ravages of phthisis or venereal disease, and energetic medical officers of health and sanitary inspectors can, we feel sure, find ways and means of educating the public if they are encouraged to do so.

WHITE POPULATION OF S. AFRICA.

DANGER OF DISAPPEARING.

A Cape Town message to The Times says:—

The report of the Census Director, which has just been issued, is an ominous document from the standpoint of White survival in South Africa. Mr. Cousins, the Census Director, now Under-Secretary for Labour, insists on the increase of the non-White population in the Union, as compared with the White, in spite of the fact that in the influenza epidemic of 1918-19, 600,000 natives died—a fact not published hitherto.

Mr. Cousins's conclusion is that the European race can only hold its own numerically in South Africa by seeking assistance from abroad. Failing this, it must for ever abandon the prospect of maintaining a White civilization, except as a proportionately diminishing minority in face of an increasing and ultimately overwhelming majority. It may then be forced to abandon its domination or even abandon the country. It may accept the solution of degeneracy, by perpetuating a Eur-African (hybrid European and African) civilization. In 30 years, on the present figures, the Whites in South Africa will number 4,500,000, while the Bantu will have increased by 13,000,000. Acceptance of a Eur-African solution would involve the disavowal of the racial ideals tenaciously held by the White races.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WEATHER REPORT.

November 13th at 13.05.—Pressure has increased moderately at Shanghai and decreased slightly over Japan. It has increased slightly at the majority of other reporting stations. A new anticyclone has formed over China. Fresh monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the China Sea.

An area of low pressure is shown in the extreme South.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Nov. 13th 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 97.58 inches, against an average of 81.25 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Nov. 14th is as follows:—

Forecast: N.E. winds, fresh, fine, colder.

Hongkong to Gap Rock } do.
South coast of China between }
Hongkong and Lammao }
South coast of China between }
Hongkong and Hainan }

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 13th.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	8 a.m.	2 p.m.
Barometer	29.98	30.05	30.02
Temperature	74	65	78
Humidity	77	36	123
Wind Direction	SE	North	N
Force	2	4	4
Weather	b	0	B
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highest open-air Temperature on 13th	74		
Lowest open-air Temperature on 13th	65		

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Nov. 14th to 20th, 1924.

Days of Week.	Days of Month.	H'kong Standard Time.		Height.	H'kong Standard Time.		Height.
		h. m.	ff. in.		h. m.	ff. in.	
Fri.	14	11 22	5 1	5 12			
		10 22	7 7	4 0			
Satur.	15	0 18	4 8	5 53			
		10 49	7 6	4 14			
Sun.	16	1 19	4 7	6 38			
		11 22	7 4	4 27			
Mon.	17	3 6	4 7	7 27			
				4 44			
Tues.	18	0 4	7 1	8 22			
		No inferior	High	no Low		Water	
Wed.	19	0 58	8 9	8 21			
		No inferior	High	no Low		Water	
Thurs.	20	2 6	5 5	10 22			
		6 12	5 3	9 45			

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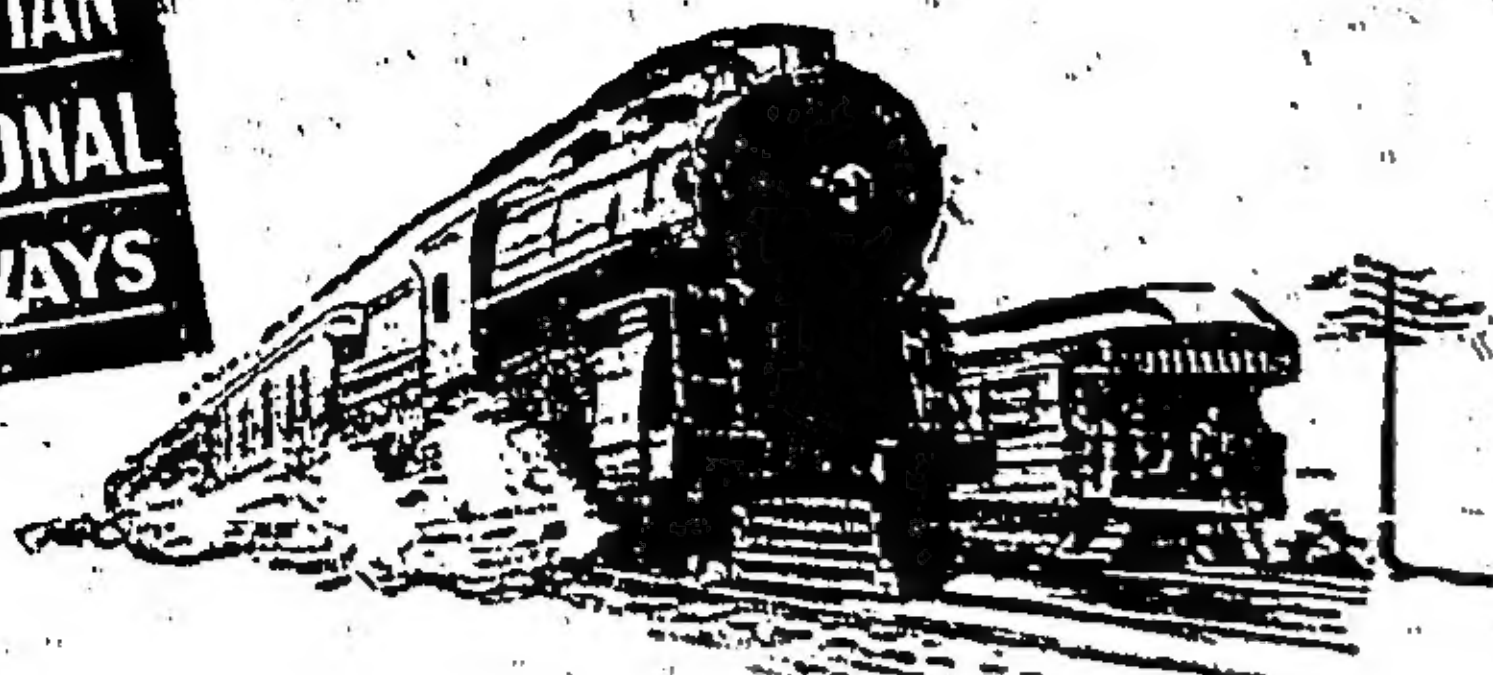
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LOENTO	JAVA via M'NAR.	In port	20th "	SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA
TJIKEMBANG	JAVA	14th Nov.	20th "	BATAVIA
TJIKALAK	JAPAN	17th "	26th "	BATAVIA
TJIKARANG	NORTH CHINA	23rd "	26th "	JAPAN
TJIKAWONG	JAVA via M'NAR.	23rd "	29th "	AMOY & SHANGHAI
TJIBOWA	SHANGHAI	25th "	29th "	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA
TJIBONDARI	BATAVIA	1st Dec.	3rd "	SHANGHAI
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ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S. "OUDEKERK"	18th November
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Only a very light lather should be used, for the protection against mosquitoes and other pests, long after the soap has been washed off. It contains 10% genuine Carbolic, the most effective destroyer of insect life, and preventive of infectious diseases. For sanitary house-cleaning purposes, too, it is excellent—and economical; also useful for horses, cattle and dogs.

WORK FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

WHAT FRANCE IS DOING. A FLEXIBLE SYSTEM.

Mr. John Murray, in a letter to *The Times* says:—

Britain and France have the same problem of finding work for disabled soldiers, and the two countries, their genius and circumstances being different, could not be expected to handle the problem in the same way.

In Britain public opinion and various voluntary agencies have aided substantially the claims of the disabled men. But, on the one hand, the severe depression of trade has made the re-employment of the disabled men peculiarly difficult; and, on the other, economy is not a British virtue. The waste of man-power evokes at any time little comment or protest in this country. But among the French, who prize economy, the conservation and utilization of man-power is a vital interest. Their social and industrial usages, moreover, show a greater refinement than is usual or congenial in Britain, in the sense that the distinctions between the cases of individuals are more strictly observed, and uniform treatment of things or persons really different is less often and less harshly insisted on. Thus, during the war, the wage awards were adjusted with curious nicety to local, trade, and personal conditions. While the Committee on Production decreed uniform increases for all British wage-earners, the awards of the French Conciliation Committee varied widely in every way, and the "particularity" of their decisions was most clearly illustrated in the varying family supplements for wives and children. The family "sur-salaire," which spread widely in France during the war, has since then been extended generally by the voluntary efforts of the employers. For a year or two past the Fair Wages Clause in French Government contracts has contained a requirement that the contractor shall be a member of a fund for the payment of family allowances. France has already in a measure realized, by a voluntary reorganization of the wage system, the objects that some British reformers seek to attain by the State endowment of motherhood.

THE NEW LAW.

In April last a law was passed in France whereby employers are obliged to include in their staffs a certain number of disabled pensioners. The maximum percentage is 10. The precise figure to be adopted in any establishment will depend on the regulations of the Ministry of Labour for the various classes of undertakings. Employers who fail to employ their full proportion of disabled men, if such are available, are required to pay a fine of 60 francs per day. Those whose staffs consist mainly or wholly of women are required to give preferential employment to the relatives of the killed and the disabled, and to make, besides, an annual payment into the same fund as the fines mentioned above. This fund is to be expended, under official control, for the benefit of the disabled men. A further refinement is the provision for the payment to a pensioner of high disability of wages below the normal rate. This provision, like the rest, is subject to elaborate safeguards in the form of official checks and appeals to suitable bodies and courts, on which the organizations of ex-Servicemen are entitled to be represented.

If unemployment were as severe in France as in Britain the law which M. Millerand signed on April 26th might have been cast in different terms, or it might still be fighting its way towards signature. The circumstances of the two countries certainly differ. But among these circumstances must be reckoned the greater readiness of the French to adapt their arrangements to individual differences. Their pursuit of flexibility is a mark of progress, and also a condition, in a general way, of success. Misgivings about a falling or stationary population prompted, in part, the system of family allowances. But if this system had not found strong support in economic conditions and motives, if it had not proved itself a sound industrial factor, patriotic ideas and apprehensions would scarcely have sufficed to make the system widely popular. The strictly industrial merits of the system seem to me to lie chiefly in its flexibility. It eschews rigid uniformities, and effects a delicately personal adjustment.

Whether or not Britain ought to copy the French example in the interests of the disabled men is, perhaps, not the most important question which the law of April 26th, 1924, suggests. While unemployment remains severe, such a requirement would be difficult to impose. When employment improves, the disabled men will be drawn steadily into work again. But the lesson in flexibility which French industrialism teaches is one which Britain cannot afford to ignore.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Diamond (Blue Funnel), due November 21st.
Elpenor (Blue Funnel), due December 10th.
Empress of Australia due November 27th.
Hakozaki Maru (N.Y.K.), due November 17th.
Hakusan Maru (N.Y.K.), due December 1st.
Ision (Blue Funnel), due December 12th.
Mendocino (Blue Funnel), due November 16th.
President Garfield (Dollar), due November 24th.
President Jackson (Admiral Oriental), due November 25th.
President Monroe (Dollar line), due December 22nd.
Pyrrhus (Blue Funnel), due December 16th.
Tetragras (Blue Funnel), due November 27th.
Tokihama Maru (N.Y.K.), due to-day.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

ORAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
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CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "TELEMACHUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf.

The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 13th November.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th November, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 3rd December, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1924. [1488]

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FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

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CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 25th instant, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th instant, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. LTD., Agents.

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TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING" Saturday, 15th Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"FOOKSANG" Sunday, 16th Nov., 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG" Sunday, 16th Nov., 10 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"HANGSANG" Monday, 17th Nov., 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG" Tuesday, 18th Nov., 3 p.m.
TRINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"TINGSANG" Wednesday, 19th Nov., 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG" Friday, 21st Nov., 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG" Friday, 21st Nov., 3 p.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG" Saturday, 22nd Nov., 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"PAUSANG" Sunday, 23rd Nov., 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LEESANG" Sunday, 23rd Nov., 10 a.m.
KOBE via SHANGHAI	"HOSANG" Monday, 24th Nov., 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG" Monday, 24th Nov., 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Wireless and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday, at 11 a.m.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow both ways.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers, s.s. "HINSANG" and s.s. "MAUSANG," both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, occasionally calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "FOOKSANG" will be despatched on or about

Tuesday, 18th November, 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone No. CENTRAL 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
"CARMARTHENSIRE"	14th Nov.
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	27th Nov.
"GLENAPPA"	14th Dec.
"GLENARA"	14th Dec.
"GLENBEG"	26th Dec.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharge
"GLENAPPA"	14th Nov.	London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	27th Nov.	London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"GLENARA"	14th Dec.	London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"CARMARTHENSIRE"	26th Dec.	London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.;
THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS.

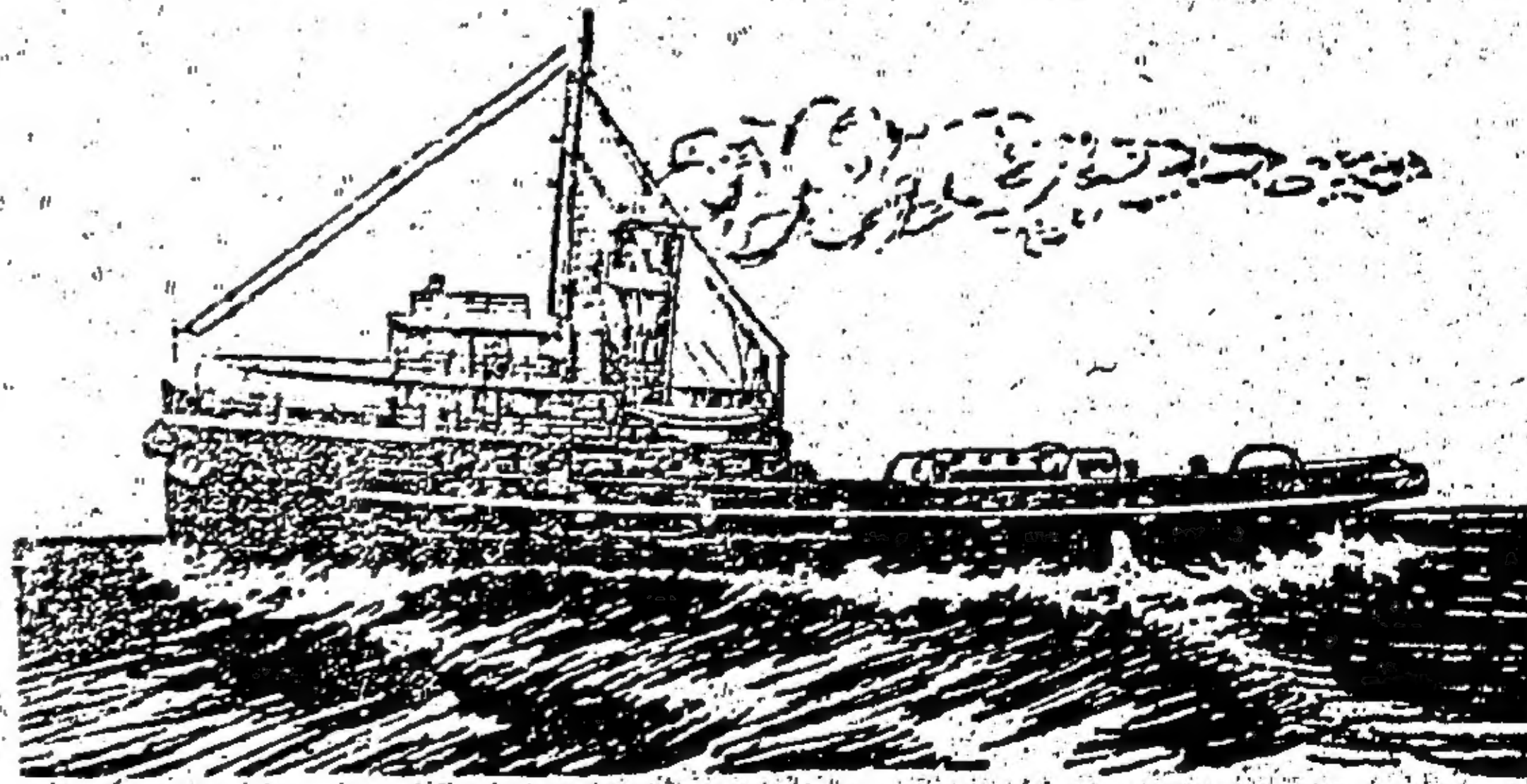
Telephone: Central No. 715 sub-ex. 23, and Central 2596.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG.

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Western Union and Watkins.

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Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer

"Henry Keswick"

Built, engine and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong for their own service, 1921. Length 165' B.P. Breadth 34' (m) Depth 17' (m) L.H.P. 2000. Fitted with electrically driven submersible and centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, sea blight and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.

For address enquiries to the Chief Manager

B. M. DYER, B.Sc. M.I.N.A. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

ARRIVALS.	DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
November 12th.	Buenos Aires via Singapore, etc.	Kawachi Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 20th Dec.
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Chung Hing, Chinese str., 219 tons, Capt. Leung San Kong, from Kwang Chow, with a general cargo, lying at Ping On wharf, Hong On & Co.	Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez	Ajax	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 19th inst., 10 a.m.
Ming Sang, British str., 900 tons, Capt. J. Ferguson, from Hongkong and Hainan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 133, J. M. & Co.	San Francisco via Suez & Jap. ports & H.K.	President Lincoln	Am.	West Coast	On 17th inst.
November 13th.	San Francisco, etc.	West Ivan	Brit.	Empress Russia	On 20th inst.
Shanghai, British str., 1,384 tons, Capt. F. Monkman, from Shanghai and Hongkong, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 133, J. M. & Co.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver via J. ports	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd inst., 11 a.m.
Tung Ma, Japanese str., 6,993 tons, Capt. Y. Akakida, from Manila, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf, N.Y.K.	Seattle & Victoria, via Hail Road & Yokohama	Proteus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 23rd inst.
November 14th.	Manila, etc.	Proteus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 23rd inst.
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Change of Sailing.

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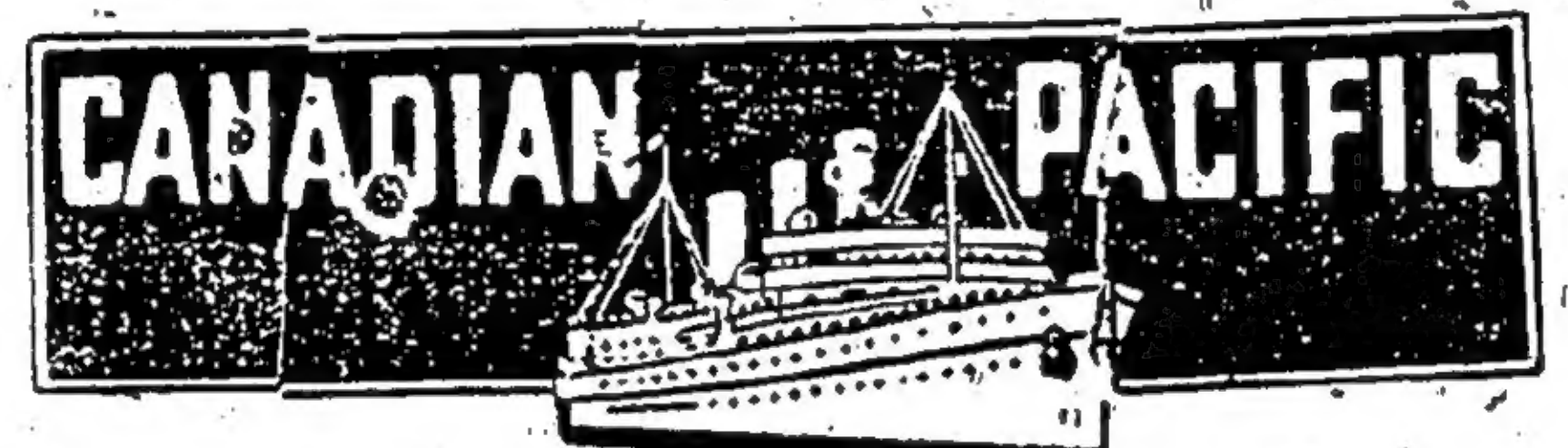
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu and San Francisco,

10 p.m., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, 1924.



VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai, Japan ports	Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.	Through passage rates to Europe via America G.2405, G.2420, G.2440
YOKOHAMA MARU	Monday, 23rd Nov., at 11 a.m.	
KAGA MARU	Wednesday, 17th Dec., at 11 a.m.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore Ports.		
HAKONE MARU (Calls Rotterdam)	Wednesday, 19th Nov., at 11 a.m.	
SUWA MARU	Wednesday, 3rd Dec., at 11 a.m.	
HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.		
TOYOHASHI MARU	Beginning Jan., 1925	
LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.		
TAJIMA MARU (Calls Valencia & Glasgow)	Friday, 31st Nov.	
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila Ports.		
MISHIMA MARU	Friday, 31st Nov., at 11 a.m.	
TANGO MARU	Wednesday, 17th Dec., at 11 a.m.	
NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.		
TAKAKA MARU	Thursday, 4th Dec.	
BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.		
KAWACHI MARU	Saturday, 20th Dec.	
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.		
HAKODATE MARU	Wednesday, 19th Nov.	
TOBA MARU	Friday, 23rd Nov.	
COLOUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.		
WAKASA MARU	Tuesday, 18th Nov.	
AKITA MARU	Monday, 1st Dec.	
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.		
YOSHINO MARU	Thursday, 11th Dec.	
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.		
LIMA MARU	Saturday, 15th Nov.	
HAKOZAKI MARU	Tuesday, 19th Nov.	
TOKUSHIMA MARU (Moji Direct)	Sunday, 23rd Nov.	
GENOA MARU	Tuesday, 26th Nov.	

For further information, apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Central Nos. 292, 293 & 2422.
Y. YAMAMOTO, Manager.



HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England	via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver, Montreal & Quebec.	From Hongkong	Due England
Empress Russia	Nov. 20 Dec. 8	Montclair	Dec. 16 Dec. 23
Empress Australia	Dec. 5 Dec. 23	Montclair	Jan. 2 Jan. 9
Empress Asia	Jan. 8 Jan. 26	Montclair	Feb. 6 Feb. 13

Pacific Sailing schedule for Next Spring on application.
Other Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool.
Southampton, Glasgow, Belfast, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets sold.
Early reservation necessary.

Two Trans-continental Trains Daily.
Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments and Drawing Rooms.
Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG AT DAYLIGHT, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20th.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE	From Hongkong	Due Manila	From Manila	Due Hongkong
Nov. 12	Nov. 14	EMPEROR RUSSIA	Nov. 15	Nov. 17
Dec. 11	Dec. 13	EMPEROR AUSTRALIA	Dec. 14	Dec. 16
Dec. 20	Dec. 22	EMPEROR ASIA	Dec. 23	Dec. 25

Passenger Department: Tel. 752.
Freight and Express: Tel. 42.
Cables: GACANPAC.
Cables: NAUTILUS.

NORDEUTCHER LLOYD BREMEN.



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*ACCOMMODATION FOR 100 CABIN CLASS AND 150 INTERMEDIATE CLASS PASSENGERS.	SAILINGS FOR: SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.	
"ELBERFELD"	8th November	24th November
"COBLENZ"	11th December	16th December
"PFLAZ"		
"DUEFFELHAGEN"	3rd January, 1925	17th January, 1925
"DUEFFELHAGEN"	2nd February	4th February
"KULDA"	1st March	8th March
"TRIER"	29th March	2nd April
"SAARBRUECKEN"	28th April	1st May
"COBLENZ"		

For Freight and Passage, please apply to—
MELCHERS & CO.,
Telephone C. 4557.
3, Queen's Building Chater Road.
Agents, HONGKONG.

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HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.
Tel. Address: "TAKDOCK", HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 412.
Call Flag: "C" over "ANG, PENHANT."

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ARRIVALS.	DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
November 12th.	Buenos Aires via Singapore, etc.	Kawachi Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 20th Dec.
Alaska Maru, 12, Japanese str., from Canton, lying at buoy 347.	New York & Boston	Moorish Prince	Brit.	Fraser & Neave	On 20th inst.
Chung Hing, Chinese str., 219 tons, Capt. Leung San Kong, from Kwang Chow, with a general cargo, lying at Ping On wharf, Hong On & Co.	Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez	Ajax	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 19th inst., 10 a.m.
Ming Sang, British str., 900 tons, Capt. J. Ferguson, from Hongkong and Hainan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 133, J. M. & Co.	San Francisco via Suez & Jap. ports & H.K.	President Lincoln	Am.	West Coast	On 17th inst.
November 13th.	San Francisco, etc.	West Ivan	Brit.	Empress Russia	On 20th inst.
Shanghai, British str., 1,384 tons, Capt. F. Monkman, from Shanghai and Hongkong, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 133, J. M. & Co.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver via J. ports	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd inst., 11 a.m.
Tung Ma, Japanese str., 6,993 tons, Capt. Y. Akakida, from Manila, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf, N.Y.K.	Seattle & Victoria, via Hail Road & Yokohama	Proteus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 23rd inst.
November 14th.	Manila, etc.	Proteus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 23rd inst.
Chung Hing, Chinese str., 219 tons, Capt. Leung San Kong, from Kwang Chow, with a general cargo, lying at Ping On wharf, Hong On & Co.	Manila, etc.	Proteus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 23rd inst.
November 15th.	Manila, etc.	Proteus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 23rd inst.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

"CITY OF LAHORE"	4th Dec.	Marseilles, London, E. Ind., Hamburg
"CITY OF KARACHI"	20th Nov.	Shanghai and Japan.
"CITY OF LAHORE"	4th Dec.	Marseilles, London, etc.
"CITY OF KARACHI"	20th Nov.	Do.
"CITY OF KARACHI"	4th Dec.	Do.
"TRAFFORD HALL"	11th April	Do.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

FARES TO LONDON.

SINGLE 1st Class "A" £29. "B" £24. 1st Class 2nd Class "A" £22. "B" £17. Cargo Steamer, Saloon Passage—£62.

For further particulars, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
(Tel. Central 780).

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & Co., Ltd., Canton

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"AJAX"	via Suez Canal	19th Nov.
"KATHLAMBA"	via Suez Canal	29th Nov.
"OANTA"	via Suez Canal	7th Dec.
"CITY OF SHANGHAI"	via Suez Canal	19th Dec.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.
Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OR THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hong. and Sailings for S'hai. and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
AMAZONE	9th Oct.	11th Nov.	23rd Nov.
ANGOR	23rd Oct.	24th Nov.	7th Dec.
ANGERS	30th Nov.	8th Dec.	21st Dec.
PAUL LECAT	20th Nov.	22nd Dec.	4th Jan., 1925
ANDRE LEBON			18th Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
A CLASS (1st Class) £25. 0s. 0d. B CLASS (1st Class) £22. 0s. 0d.
STEAMERS (2nd) £22. 0s. 0d. STEAMERS (2nd) £20. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (CARGO BOATS).

"DUNKIRK" about loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP

"LT. ST. LOUBERT-BIE" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive about 3rd week of November.
Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

Telephone: Central 740.

3, QUEEN'S BUILDING.
CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIPHONG	Capt. E. H. Walker	Friday	14th Nov., at 1 p.m.
HAICHING	Capt. A. H. Stewart	Tuesday	19th Nov., at 1 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Capt. W. O. Passmore	Friday	21st Nov., at 5 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fouchow (Fagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAIPHONG", "HAICHING" and "HAIPHONG" at the Reduced Rate of \$80.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and

NEW YORK

SS. "MOORISH PRINCE"	20th November.
SS. "CELTIC PRINCE"	1st December.

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone Central 8165.

Telegrams Furness.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

King's Building.

P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY

DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

SS.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MALWA"	10,941	15th Nov., Noon	Marseilles & London
"SARDINIA"	8,884	25th Nov.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & S'hai.
"KALYAN"	9,098	29th Nov.	Mars., London & Antwerp
"MANTUA"	10,902	13th Dec.	Marseilles & London
"SOUDAN"	6,886	24th Dec.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & S'hai.
"KHIVA"	9,135	27th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	10th Jan.	Marseilles & London
"SICILIA"	8,813	31st Jan.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & S'hai.
"KALYAN"	9,118	24th Jan.	Mars., London & Antwerp
"MANTUA"	10,911	7th Feb.	Marseilles & London
"SARDINIA"	8,884	18th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & S'hai.
"KASHGAR"	8,963	31st Feb.	Marseilles & London
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Mar.	Marseilles & London
"SOUDAN"	6,886	18th Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & S'hai.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	21st Mar.	Marseilles & London
"SICILIA"	8,813	31st Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & S'hai.
"MANTUA"	10,902	4th Apr.	Marseilles & London
"KALYAN"	9,098	18th Apr.	Mars., London & Antwerp
"SARDINIA"	8,884	28th Apr.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & S'hai.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	2nd May	Marseilles & London

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TALMA"	10,000	18th Nov.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TILAWA"	10,000	2nd Dec.	do.
"TARLIWA"	8,500	18th Dec.	do.
"TAIRBA"	8,500	28th Dec.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	24th Nov.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"ARAFURA"	4,000	31st Dec.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	28th Jan., 1925	Sydney & Melbourne.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"MANTUA"	10,902	14th Nov., 10 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TARLIWA"	8,500	27th Nov.	Kobe only.
"KHIVA"	9,135	29th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	6,886	29th Nov.	do.
"ARAFURA"	4,000	6th Dec.	Moji & Kobe.
"TAIRBA"	8,500	18th Dec.	Kobe only.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	12th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SARDINIA"	8,813	27th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	8,813	27th Dec.	do.

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"MOOREA"	10,911	10th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,963	24th Jan.	do.
"SARDINIA"	8,884	24th Jan.	do.
"EASTERN"	4,000	31st Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	7th Feb.	Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	21st Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	6,886	21st Feb.	do.
"SICILIA"	8,813	7th Mar.	do.
"ARAFURA"	4,000	7th Mar.	Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	21st Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	3rd Apr.	do.
"SARDINIA"	8,884	4th Apr.	do.
"KHIVA"	9,135	17th Apr.	do.
"MOOREA"	10,911	1st May	do.
"KALYAN"	9,118	15th May	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	29th May	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting the on carrying steamer.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

25, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO

LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LUOHOW"	On 15th Nov., Noon.
HOIHOW & SHANGHAI	"CHEENAN"	On 18th Nov., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 18th Nov., 11 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUICHOW"	On 18th Nov., 11 a.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIANGTUNG"	On 18th Nov., 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KIANGTUNG"	On 18th Nov., 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 20th Nov., 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 22nd Nov., Noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 22nd Nov., 4 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIANGSU"	On 23rd Nov., 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 23rd Nov., 11 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 25th Nov., 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KAYING"	On 26th Nov., 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—Excellent Saloon, accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Fookow), Tuesdays (via Amoy), Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tsingtao). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 83.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE SEEN AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Steamer	Due to arrive at Hongkong about	Due to sail for Manila, Port Bang, Thursday 15, Rabaul & Aua Ports about
"TAIYUAN"	15th December	20th December

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. Central 83.

Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.

SS. "EGREMONT CASTLE" — Sails 9th December.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FUME).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

SS. "NIPPON"	—	Sails about 22nd November.
SS. "ROSANDRA"	—	Sails about 2nd December.
SS. "NUMIDIA"	—	Sails about 22nd December.
SS. "VENEZIA"	—	Sails about 1st Jan., 1925.

HOMeward FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

SS. "DUCHESSE D'ACOSTA"	—	Sails about 8th December.
SS. "NIPPON"	—	Sails about 2nd Jan., 1925.
SS. "ROSANDRA"	—	Sails about 7th Jan., "
SS. "NUMIDIA"	—	Sails about 2nd Feb., "
SS. "VENEZIA"	—	Sails about 7th Feb., "

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

SS. "UMZUMBI"	—	Sails about 1st December.
SS. "UMTALI"	—	Sails about 31st December.

(Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.)

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

Telephone Central 1039.

Agents.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

CREATING U.S. GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

REGULAR FAST FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

(23 days to San Francisco, 28 days to Los Angeles).

U.S.S. "WEST IVAN"	—	Due Hongkong 15th Nov.
U.S.S. "WEST CAJOTE"	—	Leave Hongkong 17th Nov.
U.S.S. "WEST CAJOTE"	—	Due Hongkong 23rd Nov.
U.S.S. "WEST CAJOTE"	—	Leave Hongkong 25th Nov.

Cargo accepted for Transhipment at San Francisco to Weekly Sailings for Atlantic Seaboard Ports. Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S. and Canadian Overland Points.

TO SAIGON, MANILA, ILOILO, CEBU AND ZAMBOANGA.

U.S.S. "WEST JESTER"	—	Due Hongkong 21st Nov.
U.S.S. "WEST JESTER"	—	Leave Hongkong 22nd Nov.

TO SINGAPORE, ZAMBOANGA AND CEBU.

U.S.S. "WEST PARALON"	—	Due Hongkong 25th Nov.
U.S.S. "WEST PARALON"	—	Leave Hongkong 26th Nov.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Ports not served.

For Full Information, Apply to—

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT, General Agent for JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES, INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA.

1st Floor, Queen's Building, Phone No. Central 3035.

G. F. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Telegraphic Communication with Gap Rock Light-house has been restored.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR PARCEL MAIL.

Xmas and New Year Parcel Mail for the United Kingdom will be closed in the G.P.O. at 5 p.m., the 14th November.
This mail is due in London on the 19th December.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
SHANGHAI	Malwa	14th Nov.
JAVA	Tientsin	14th Nov.
STRAITS	Pootung	14th Nov.
SWATOW	Suiyang	14th Nov.
MANILA	Pres. Lincoln	17th Nov.
JAPAN	Swatow	17th Nov.
JAVA	Malwa	20th Nov.
JAVA	Tientsin	23rd Nov.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., S. America, Canada & Europe via SAN FRANCISCO—due San Francisco, 11th Dec.	Shinjo Maru	Friday, 14th, 9.45 A.M. 10.30 A.M.
Hankow, Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Pharung	10.00 A.M. 10.30 A.M.
Manila	Pres. McKinley	3.30 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 12th Dec.	Malwa	Parcels, 14th, 8.00 P.M. Registration, 15th, 9.45 A.M. Letters, 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai	Luchow	10.00 A.M. 10.30 P.M.
Cebu	Protestant	2.30 P.M.
Hollow and Haiphong	Ningung	Sunday, 16th, 8.30 A.M. 8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Uman	9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Hangang	Monday, 17th, 8.30 A.M. 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai and Japan	Hakowaki Maru	10.30 A.M. 10.30 A.M.
Formosa	Kishu Maru	10.30 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt and EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 18th Dec.	Mentor	Registration, 14th, 1.45 P.M. Letters, 2.30 P.M.
Amoy	Suiyang	5.00 P.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Awangtung	Tuesday, 18th, 9.30 A.M. Noon
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hatching	1.00 P.M.
Straits, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., S. America, Canada and South America & EUROPE via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 12th Dec. & Europe via Siberia (Correspondence specially superscribed "Via Siberia" only.) Ship sails at 10 p.m. on Tuesday, 18th inst.	Pres. Lincoln	Parcels, 3.00 P.M. Registration, 4.15 P.M. Letters, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow	Tingnan	5.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 20th Dec.	Hakowaki Maru	Wednesday, 19th, 8.45 A.M. 9.30 A.M.
Java via Batavia	Tjialak	11.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America, and Europe via VANCOUVER, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 8th Dec. Ship sails at daylight on Thursday, 20th inst.	Emp. of Russia	Parcels for Canada only, 4.00 P.M. Registration, 4.15 P.M. Letters, 5.00 P.M.
Straits	Van Overstraten	Thursday, 20th, 11.30 A.M.
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 2nd Dec.	Mishima Maru	Friday, 21st, 8.45 A.M. 8.30 A.M.
Banckan	Mawang	1.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Ning	4.00 P.M.
Manila	Yuenang	Saturday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.

(Correspondence bearing vessel's name only)

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE

MENTOR	17th Nov. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
LYCAON	24th Nov. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
PREMIUS	8th Dec. Amsterdam, London & Hamburg
HECTOR	16th Dec. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

NINGCHOW	17th Nov. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow
DEMODOCUS	1st Dec. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
MENELAUS	20th Dec. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE

PROTESTANT	29th Nov. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
ACHILLES	30th Dec. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver

NEW YORK SERVICE

AJAX	19th Nov. Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez
OANFA	7th Dec. Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez
HYSON	29th Dec. Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

MENTOR	17th Nov. Singapore, Marseilles & London
TELESTIAS	29th Nov. Shanghai
HECTOR	16th Dec. Singapore, Marseilles & London
TELESTIAS	29th Dec. Singapore, Marseilles & London
PARPEDIOS	27th Jan. Singapore, Marseilles & London
PATROCLUS	10th Mar. Singapore, Marseilles & London

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.
FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION, APPLY TO BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

COMMERCIAL, OPENING QUOTATIONS.

On London—	November 13th, 1924
Telegraphic Transfer	1/4
Bank Bills, on demand	1/4 11/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	1/4
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	1/4
Credits, at 4 months sight	1/4
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	1/4
On Bank—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1/4
Credits, 4 months sight	1/4
On New York—	
Bank Bills, on demand	54 1/2
Credits, at 30 days sight	54 1/2
On Bombay—	
Telegraphic Transfer	160 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	160 1/2
On Calcutta—	
Telegraphic Transfer	160 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	160 1/2
On Shanghai—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days sight	nom.
On Yokohama—On demand	14 1/2
On Manila—On demand	108 1/2
On Singapore—On demand	102 1/2
On Batavia—On demand	102 1/2
On Haiphong—On demand	nom.
On Bangkok—On demand	75 1/2
Government, Bank's Buying rate	3.18
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	47
Bar Silver, per oz.	31

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.
Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up ... \$20,000,000
Reserve Funds—
Sterling ... \$2,500,000
Silver ... \$25,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$20,000,000

Board of Directors:
W. L. PATTERSON, Esq., Chairman
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman
B. D. P. White, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq., N. L. Watson, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, T. G. Wall, Esq.
A. O. Lang, Esq., G. M. Young, Esq.

Chief Manager:
A. H. BARLOW, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and STERLING received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1924. [27]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rates may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on Deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balance at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. H. BARLOW, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12nd September, 1924. [28]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital ... £2,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... £2,000,000
FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.
Hongkong, April 8th, 1924. [31]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GINKO.)
Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1895.
Capital Subscribed ... Yen 50,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... Yen 52,600,000
Reserve Fund ... Yen 12,980,000
HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
CHINA—Ginza, Kaito, Kanton, Kowloon, Canton, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Peking, Harbin, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, India, Siam, Java, and other Dutch India, Australia, America, &c.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiangsu, Amoy, Fuzhou, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTRIES WESTMINSTER AND BANK, LTD.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, India, China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch India, Australia, America, &c.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.
2 YAMAMOTO, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
4, Des Voeux Road,
Hongkong, 26th June, 1924.

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HEAD OFFICE:
16, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 4.
Established 1918.
Authorized Capital ... £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital ... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £1,500,000

THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Calcutta, Ceylon, Hongkong, India, Japan, London, Lyons, Manila, Mexico, New York, Penang, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Siam, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.
HONGKONG BRANCH:
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.
N. C. WILSON, Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, February 11th, 1924. [30]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE: 93 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund ... Frs. 59,567,322.54

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, Shanghai, Singapore, Canton, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Yunnan, etc.

FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Crédit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Crédit Industriel et Commercial, Société Générale.
ENGLAND: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Crédit Lyonnais.
NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan and Co., French-American Banking Corporation, Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
A. LECOT, Manager.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1924. [23]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.
Established 1918.
Authorized Capital ... \$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ... \$5,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ... \$750,000.00
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of Two per cent. per annum, on Savings Accounts Four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent.
For 6 " " " 4 " "
For 12 " " " 5 " "
K. TONG FO, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1924. [34]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid-up) ... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ... Yen 77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS AT:
Batavia, Kobe, Soerabaya, Bombay, London, Rangoon, Buenos Ayres, Lyons, San Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Seattle, Shanghai, Singapore, Siam, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
C. ARIMA, Manager.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1924. [38]

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Hongkong Branch established 1906.
Authorized Capital Guilders 150,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... 50,000,000
Reserve Fund ... 20,046,670
Special Reserve ... 22,580,000
Head Office—AMSTERDAM.
Eastern Head Office—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Bandjermasin, Bandone, Bombay, Calcutta, Cherbon, Djember, Djakarta, The Hague, Kobe, Kota, Rangoon, Makassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Peking, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Samarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegal, Tjilatjap and Weltevreden.

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行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 21st of November, 1917.)
Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ... 18,378,800.00
Reserve Funds ... 8,629,428.24

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

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LONDON BANKERS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

NEW YORK BANKERS—The Irving National Bank, The Equitable Trust Co., New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on Approved Securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYEE PEI, Manager.

Hongkong, September 8th, 1921. [29]